

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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ALBANIA

Tirana Claims Teng Hsiao-ping Seeks Alliance With U.S.	B 1
ATA Reports Venezuelan Paper's Article Supporting Albania	B 1
Ileshi Greet's Malta's Anton Buttigieg on Republic Day	B 2
Briefs: Ambassador to Laos	B 2

BULGARIA

Additional Reportage on Sofia Ideological Conference	C 1
Address by CPCZ's Bilak	C 1
Uruguay CP's Arismendi Speaks	C 2
Remarks by Hungary's Ovari	C 2
Speech of Paraguay CP Delegate	C 3
Bangladesh CP's Rahman Speaks	C 4
Remarks of Portugal CP's Cunhal	C 5
Address by Romania's Popescu	C 6
Speech of Italian CP's Rossi	C 7
Zhivkov Receives CP Delegates	C 8
Tanchev Meets With Ponomarev	C 9
Reportage on Mladenov's Visit to Italy	C 9
Talks With Forlani	C 9
Presents Message to Pope	C 10
Returns Home	C 10
BCP CC Greet's Polish CP's Founding Anniversary	C 10
Zhivkov Receives Greek CP Secretary Florakis	C 11
CSSR Foreign Minister Chnoupek To Visit Sofia	C 11
RABOTNICHESKO DELO Reports World Reaction to Cairo Incident	C 12
Briefs: Mikhaylov at Festive Meeting; Bozhinov	C 12
Meets Korean Delegation; New Ambassador to	
Colombia; Delegation to Vietnam; Delegation	
to Moscow	

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Charter 77 Denounces Forced Residence Measures	D 1
[Paris LE MONDE 13 Dec]	
Austrian Radio Interviews 'Charter 77' Signatories	D 1
Reportage on Barcak-Led Delegation to Argentina	D 2
Meets Economic Minister	D 2
Meets President Videla	D 2
Reportage on Tenth Joint Federal Assembly Session	D 3
Rusak Attends	D 3
Finance Minister Presents Budget	D 3

Budget Approved	D 5
Lenart Addresses Sixth All-State SVAZARM Congress [Bratislava PRAVDA 8 Dec]	D 5
RUDE PRAVO Comments on Warsaw Pact, NATO Differences	D 11
Carter, Democrats Differ on Economic, Military Spending	D 12
Briefs: Health Minister Visits Afghanistan; USSR Chemical Industry Cooperation; Soviet Friendship Societies; Guyanese Youth Union	D 13

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Ninth Meeting of SED Central Committee Begins	E 1
Hermann Delivers Politburo Report to SED Meeting	E 1
1979 Trade Protocol Signed With Romania	E 5
U.S., NATO Berated for Interference in Cyprus Issue	E 6

HUNGARY

Ovari-Led Delegation Leaves for Sofia	F 1
Borbely-Led MSZMP Delegation Leaves for PDRY	F 1
National Assembly Agricultural Committee Discusses 1979 Budget	F 1
NEPSZABADSAG Examines U.S. Doubts Over 'China Card'	F 1
PRC's Efforts To Establish U.S. Diplomatic Ties Viewed	F 2
Comment on Lack of Progress in Checking Arms Race	F 3

POLAND

Agenda for 21st Sejm Session Reported	G 1
TRYBUNA LUDU Comments on PRC's Militarism	G 1
TRYBUNA LUDU Reports on Wojtaszek's Asian Visit	G 2
Communique on Malaysian Visit [TRYBUNA LUDU 7 Dec]	G 2
Talks in Thailand [TRYBUNA LUDU 9-10 Dec]	G 2
Jaroszewicz Receives Academy of Sciences Executive Board	G 3
Weekly Marks Human Rights Declaration Anniversary	G 4

ROMANIA

Declaration Issued on Ethiopian Leader's Visit [SCINTEIA 8 Dec]	H 1
Text of Communique Issued on Ethiopian Leader's Visit [SCINTEIA 8 Dec]	H 3
Ceausescu Receives Uruguayan Ambassador's Credentials	H 7
Deputy Premier Niculescu Concludes Talks in PRC	H 8
Syrian President Receives Deputy Premier Miculescu	H 8
Colloquium With U.S. on Disarmament Held in Bucharest	H 9
Cazacu Meets Revolution Council Members in Lisbon	H 9
Cazacu Meets AVANTE Director	H 9
Italy's Fanfani Receives Bucharest Academy Title	H 10
Deputy Premier Oprea Receives GDR Deputy Minister	H 10
GDR Cooperation Commission Meets	H 10
ROMANIA LIBERA Urges Socialist States To Work for Disarmament [11 Dec]	H 11
SCINTEIA Describes Disarmament as Policy Objective	H 12
Officials Present Condolences on Golda Meir's Death	H 13
Briefs: Tax Convention With Sweden; Colombian Economic Talks	H 13

YUGOSLAVIA

More on Youth Federation Congress in Belgrade	I 1
Second Plenary Session Held	I 1
Tito's Message Read	I 3
Doronjski's Address	I 5
TANJUG Lists Foreign Delegations	I 7
TANJUG Reports Criticism Movement in PRC To End	I 7
Chinese Economists Visit Zagreb Academy	I 8
Federal Executive Council Session Held, 1979 Budget Adopted	I 8
Serbian Assembly Reviews Economic Development	I 9
Belgrade Consumers Must Cut Electricity Consumption	I 9
Grlickov Chairs Session of ICY International Cooperation Body	I 9
ICY Criticizes Editorial Boards, Information Media Policy	I 10
Delegation Returns From Cooperation Talks in Hanoi	I 11
Spanish Economic Delegation Discusses Cooperation	I 11
Djuranovic Receives Brazilian Chamber of Commerce President	I 11

TIRANA CLAIMS TENG HSIAO-PING SEEKS ALLIANCE WITH U.S.

AU112158Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 11 Dec 78 AU

[Text] In its intentions to become a superpower, China is rapidly developing its relations with the United States and constantly and persistently strengthening the counter-revolutionary alliance and cooperation with American imperialism. These intentions emerged clearly also in Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's recent interview with some American journalists. China, Teng Hsiao-ping told them, is not committed to merely normalizing its relations with the United States, but it actually hopes to create a strong Chinese-American alliance.

Openly calling on the White House leaders to further strengthen and consolidate this cooperation, Teng Hsiao-ping stressed: Peace and stability will be secured in the world only when an alliance exists between the United States and China.

To achieve their imperialist goals, the Chinese social imperialists do not hesitate to sell the interests of the Chinese people, agreeing to the retention of the occupation of Taiwan by the American imperialists. Thus, this top Chinese official expressed readiness to enter into negotiation with the puppet clique of American imperialism in Taiwan to unite the country and to consider the different political system of Taiwan and to preserve a special situation for it. This unification proposed by Teng Hsiao-ping does not affect the American presence in Taiwan at all, but, according to him, the United States can continue its investments and efforts to exploit the island's oil.

In his interview Teng Hsiao-ping appraised the important role of Pak Chong-hui's fascist clique in the process for the unification of Korea and also the capability of the South Korean troops to repel an "attack from North Korea."

To concretely realize these negotiations and to further the Chinese-American alliance, the Chinese vice premier expressed his great desire to pay a visit to Washington and have talks with the highest leaders of the White House. It is obvious that behind this desire stands Peking's efforts to find new ways in order to further (?expand) and strengthen the Chinese-American alliance and put into full motion the Washington-Tokyo-Peking axis. It is clear that this alliance is directed against the freedom and independence of the peoples of Asia and the whole world, against the Chinese country and people.

ATA REPORTS VENEZUELAN PAPER'S ARTICLE SUPPORTING ALBANIA

LD121132Y Tirana ATA in English 0905 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, December 12 (ATA)--The Venezuelan newspaper QUE HACER published an article entitled: "Solidarity With Socialist Albania" in which it emphasizes:

The cessation of aid for the People's Socialist Republic of Albania by the Chinese revisionist leadership is a manifestation of the road of the restoration of capitalism in China. The newspaper adds that the real causes of this hostile and reactionary act against Albania have a political and ideological nature, because no concession at all has been made by Albania in the face of the wavering and reconcilable stands maintained for many years by the Chinese leadership towards the Titoite and Khrushchevite revisionists and the approach with the United States of America taking place since 1971.

The theory of "three worlds", continues QUE HACER, is the key point of divergency between the Party of Labour and the Government of Albania with the Chinese leadership. Through this theory, the Chinese revisionists try to conceal their aims to turn China into an imperialist power and to establish China's hegemony over those countries it calls the countries of the "Third World". They try to extinguish the revolution in the world and hinder the construction of socialism, try to replace Marxism-Leninism with an opportunist and reactionary policy, they try to obstruct the class struggle and force the oppressed peoples and nations to reconcile themselves with the bourgeoisie and imperialism to [word indistinct] against what they call the main enemy of the peoples, Soviet social-imperialism, thus practically negating that U.S. imperialism too, like Soviet social-imperialism, continues to be the main enemy of the peoples and that it must be destroyed.

The Chinese leadership did not accept the polemics with the Albanian comrades on this theory because it knew that these reactionary theses would not have been accepted by the (?world) Marxist-Leninist. It openly opposed discussion and tried to violate the principles that should guide every Leninist party, such as autonomy in its internal and foreign policies. It sought to impose its imperialist criteria on the [word indistinct] its chauvinist interests and the big-state claims, being afraid that criticism in the light of Marxism-Leninism would refute the bases of the theory of "three worlds".

Albania, the newspaper emphasizes, did not submit and will not submit, just like the other Marxist-Leninist parties, oppressed peoples and nations, will not submit in the face of the pressure of China's imperialists or any other superpower. The Chinese leadership not only that did not [as received] isolate Albania, as it liked, but on the contrary Albania enjoys more and more the support of those who believe in and develop the theses of Marxism-Leninism, the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat in the world.

Albania is not alone. The Marxist-Leninists, the oppressed peoples and nations of the world, who defend the principles of Marxism-Leninism and fight against all the imperialist powers until their complete destruction and for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in all the countries of the world, are on her side, QUE HACER writes in conclusion.

LLESHI GREET'S MALTA'S ANTON BUTTIGIEG ON REPUBLIC DAY

AU121450Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 12 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Anton Buttigieg, president of the Republic of Malta:

On the occasion of the national holiday, the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Malta, it is my pleasure to send you cordial greetings and best wishes for the happiness of the people of Malta and your personal happiness.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO LAOS--Tirana, 13 Dec, ATA--On the 11th of December, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Democratic People's Republic of Laos, Izedin Hajdini, presented the credentials to the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Laos Souphanouvong. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0906 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD]

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON SOFIA IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

Address by CPCZ's Bilak

AUI31507Y Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 13 Dec 78 AU

[Report on speech by Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary, at Sofia's theoretical conference on "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress"--13 December]

[Text] Sofia, 13 Dec, BTA--Mr Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CC of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, declared that his party regards the holding of a conference like the present one as extremely useful. The strength of the communist and workers' movement, he said, has always been and continues to be in its ideological and operative unity, in the loyalty to the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The creative development of our teaching, its enrichment and implementation in life can be realized only through the utilization of the experience of the other parties, of the entire revolutionary movement, of the major experience of the CPSU and of the first country that is building communism, the Soviet Union, the speaker noted.

Mr Bilak pointed out that the splitting of the international revolutionary and progressive forces is the corner stand in the tactics of international reaction.

Imperialism has not for a minute reconciled itself with many of the liberated countries leaving its sphere, with the losing of the historic initiative: It instigates, finances and organizes the remnants of the bourgeoisie and individual declassé elements to fight against socialism, Mr Bilak said. The attacks against the socialist state are not accidental. It is precisely the socialist state that is the principal acquisition of the working class, a means of building up and defending socialism, the main guarantor of the peaceful life of man and of the protection of his rights.

The attacks are from the positions of reaction, of the exploiting classes that have suffered defeat, from the positions of imperialism. They have nothing in common with the notorious "revival" of socialism, Mr Bilak stated.

Analyzing the historic experience of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the speaker pointed out that the events in Czechoslovakia in 1968 once again proved how dangerous and disastrous anti-Sovietism could be. In this connection he pointed out that always and everywhere anti-Sovietism is identical with anticommunism and that it is actually directed against all the fraternal parties. Mr Bilak qualified the renunciation of the principles of proletarian internationalism and of Leninism in general as a step back to social democratism and pointed out that this undermines the positions of the parties that have taken this road.

The speaker rejected the attacks against the foreign policy of the countries of the socialist community. He said that precisely the consistent implementation of the peace programme is a guarantee for mankind's future.

As regards the policy of the Peking leadership, Mr Bilak emphasized that it is not a question of divergences between the CPSU and the Chinese Communist Party as some want to present it but of a general opposition to progress and peace. He expressed fears about the attempts at setting up a reactionary USA-China-Japan axis.

Uruguay CP's Arismendi Speaks

AU131528Y Sofia BTA in English 1501 GMT 13 Dec 78 AU

[Report on speech by Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay, at theoretical conference on "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress" Sofia--13 December]

[Text] Sofia, 13 Dec, BTA--Mr Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay, stressed the great contribution of the conference which discusses the key topic of our time--the construction of socialism and communism and the world progress. With particular attention he dwelt on the ample ideological and creative heritage of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the world-historic importance of the Great October Socialist Revolution for the world revolutionary progress. Mr Arismendi dwelt in detail on the role of the communist parties as a vanguard of the working class and on the problems of war and peace.

The Great October Socialist Revolution, pointed out Mr Arismendi, changed the course of history. After the Soviet Union other socialist states were founded. The colonial bondage was discarded by many countries, powerful national liberation movements have unfolded. The socialist ideas triumphed in Cuba, Vietnam and Laos. The help rendered by the socialist countries to these states was an eloquent proof of the internationalism of the communist parties.

Now, continued Mr Arismendi, all progressive people regard socialism as tomorrow's system of the whole mankind. And it is not by accident that the permanent deepening of relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states is now of paramount importance for us. The establishment of the socialist community put in the focus of attention of the world public the questions of peaceful coexistence worked out by Lenin. The socialist countries are the countries which tirelessly and unswervingly strive for world peace, democracy and social progress. Despite the attempts of the bourgeois historians to belittle Lenin's role, to present him as a "purely Russian" phenomenon, his contribution is indisputable and of world historic importance, because Marxism-Leninism is the major spiritual axis of our time, which helps test in practice the new ideas.

Mr Rodney Arismendi also dwelt in detail on the exceptionally important issue of war and peace. The socialist community, said he, naturally stands against the capitalist world. The problems of disarmament, detente and world security are especially topical now. The change in the balance of power in favour of socialism is obvious. But while the aggressive NATO bloc pumps in enormous investments in arms and in suppressing the national liberation movements, the Warsaw Treaty member-states call for termination of the nuclear weapon tests, for halting the arms race. Their weapon is the weapon of peace, said Mr Arismendi in conclusion.

Remarks by Hungary's Ovari

AU132028Y Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 13 Dec 78 AU

[Report on speech by Miklos Ovari, Politburo member and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, at Sofia theoretical conference on "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress"]

[Text] Sofia, 13 Dec, BTA--Mr Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, said that the communist and workers' parties, armed with the scientific Marxist-Leninist theory, bore the brunt of the battle for social progress and socialism.

The countries, whose peoples have defeated capitalism and are successfully building up the new society under the leadership of their communist parties, are singled out to play a special role in the ranks of all the progressive forces in our time.

Under the impact of socialism, the monopolistic bourgeoisie had been forced on the one hand to make concessions for the workers in its countries, to blunt the [word indistinct] of the internal class struggle, and on the other, it is striving to lessen the attractiveness of the example set by real socialism, and it is to that end that anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaigns work, said Mr Miklos Ovari. He added that Maoist ideology and the Chinese hegemonic policy aimed against peace had been doing grave harm to the cause of socialism.

Socialist countries' favourable impact has been obstructed by the circumstance that some of socialism's sincere friends regard real socialism as an [words indistinct] of internal controversies and unsolved problems, and when they see the actual facts fall short of their ideal picture, they fall into despair and start criticizing our conditions unjustly and shortsightedly.

Mr Miklos Ovari called the establishment of an unbreakable link between the notions of socialism and peace a great achievement of real socialism. As a free evidence of the socialist countries commitment to the cause of peace, he quoted the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states and the appeal it contained for a change towards disarmament and for converting detente into an irreversible process.

Real socialism carried out revolutionary reforms in the sphere of civil rights, too, leaving the bourgeois freedoms far behind, he said. He argued convincingly that the socialist countries had secured material and social conditions which eradicated unemployment and made a higher educational and cultural standard for the broad popular masses possible.

The socialist countries regard as an important task of their own the rendering of help to the people which have taken the road of independent national and social development, said Mr Miklos Ovari.

He stressed the immense significance of the staunch solidarity between the fraternal parties. Proletarian internationalism, being an integral part of the theory of Marxism-Leninism, he said, is a guiding principle in the relations of cooperation between the communist and workers' parties.

Mr Ovari wound up by saying that the Hungarian people under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, were building up successfully the developed socialist society and thus contributed to the assertion of the cause of peace and socialism throughout the world.

Speech of Paraguay CP Delegate

AU131540Y Sofia BTA in English 1451 GMT 13 Dec 78 AU

[Report on speech by first secretary of the Paraguayan Communist Party Central Committee at theoretical conference on "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress" in Sofia--13 December]

[Text] Sofia, 13 Dec, BTA--Mr (Antonio Maydana), first secretary of the CC of the Paraguayan Communist Party, spoke on one of the main aspects of the discussed issue--the socialist countries and the growing solidarity of revolutionary forces.

Internationalism is an essential feature of international communist and workers' movements, he said. In spite of all the opportunist and revisionist trends preaching retreat from the stands of internationalism, this vital principle of Marxism-Leninism is getting steadily enriched, said Mr (Maydana).

The attitude to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the attitude to the Soviet Union is the main yardstick with which to measure the degree of proletarian internationalism. The historic role of the CPSU and the Soviet state in showing peoples the way to socialism and communism had been repeatedly stressed in the numerous messages of greetings sent by communist and workers' parties and national-liberation movements from all over the world to the 25th Congress of the CPSU, said Mr (Maydana). Determinedly he spoke against all sorts of theories which violated the principles of international solidarity between communist and workers' parties and national-liberation movements and belittled the universal historic role played by the CPSU and the Soviet Union.

Mr (Antonio Maydana) said that the help rendered by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states to Cuba, Vietnam, Angola and Ethiopia, to the Latin-American states fighting for political and social freedom, was a magnificent manifestation of proletarian internationalism and solidarity. The speaker condemned all the demonstrations of nationalism, anti-Sovietism and anticommunism of the Chinese leadership. He repudiated their anti-Marxist theory for the three worlds and their hegemonic claims. He said that Peking's betrayal of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism was seen in the aid China extended to the fascist dictatorships of Pinochet and Somoza, to the racist regimes in southern Africa, in their vehement campaign against the Soviet Union, Cuba, Vietnam and the other socialist countries.

Mr (Antonio Maydana) spoke about the immense impact exerted by the international solidarity of the socialist countries, the international working class and the national liberation movements on the peoples of Latin America. He said that in their struggle against the fascist dictatorship of Stroessner, in their efforts to attain political and social rights and liberties, the people of Paraguay relied on the fraternal solidarity of real socialism. He said that encouraged by the successes of real socialism, the progressive and democratic forces in Paraguay were getting rallied in an antidemocratic front.

The latest plenary session of the Central Committee of our party pointed to international solidarity's extraordinary importance and adopted a declaration in support of the heroic struggle of our class brothers, of all peoples, of all revolutionary democratic forces for freedom, democracy, peace and socialism, said Mr (Maydana).

Bangladesh CP's Rahman Speaks

AU131608Y Sofia BTA in English 1508 GMT 13 Dec 78 AU

[Report on speech by secretary of the Bangladesh Communist Party Central Committee at the theoretical conference on "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress" in Sofia--13 December]

[Text] Sofia, 13 Dec, BTA--"The Communist Party of Bangladesh has always considered itself an inseparable part of the world communist movement", said Mr Rahman, secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Bangladesh. Thanks to the powerful support of the world communist movement and particularly of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the communist parties of the other socialist countries, the Communist Party of Bangladesh was legalized only a few days ago.

Mr Rahman pointed out that one of the gravest threats imperialism posed to the entire mankind today, was the threat of a new world war. This threat grew graver because of imperialism's finding a loyal ally in the person of the Peking leadership.

Heretofore the war threat has been neutralized by the might and the peaceful policy of the socialist community and that of the Soviet Union in the first place. Thanks to the existence of real socialism detente is reality today, a reality whose irreversibility is growing stronger with each passing day, said Mr Rahman. The experience accumulated so far, however, reveals that a decisive success in the efforts for peace and security could only be scored by rallying all the peace-loving, progressive and democratic effort in the world.

Pointing to the sustained efforts of the Soviet Union and the other countries of real socialism at safeguarding and preserving peace and detente, the speaker said: The atmosphere of detente restricts the possibilities for export of counter revolutions and for exertion of neocolonial pressure on the developing countries.

It could happen so that socioeconomic reforms in the developing countries be suspended for some time due to the schemes of imperialism and the international reaction, as was the case with Bangladesh, said Mr Rahman. These forces, however, are not capable of fully restoring the past, and to the greatest extent this is due to the existence of the mighty world socialist system and to the existence of proletarian internationalism.

The strengthening of peace and security in Asia has always stood as a major factor for peace in the world. This is one of the reasons why peace-loving forces acclaim the friendship and cooperation treaty signed between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, said Mr Rahman. The unity and the solidarity of these two socialist countries are to assume growing importance for the future of the entire continent.

It should be remembered, Mr Rahman warned, that the forces who work for tension between the socialist countries and between the socialist and the newly-liberated countries in Asia have not yet put an end to their schemes and fabrications. Particularly dangerous is the coordination in the action of U. S. imperialists and Peking leaders, said Mr Rahman. These hazardous and irresponsible political manoeuvres are faced with a firm resistance put up by most of the Asian peoples.

Remarks of Portugal CP's Cunhal

AU132013Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 13 Dec 78 AU

[Report on speech by Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, at Sofia theoretical conference on "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress"]

[Text] Sofia, 13 Dec, BTA--This conference affirms the decisive role of the victorious socialist revolutions, of the successes in the construction of socialist society, in the unfolding of the integral process of progressive reorganization of the world, said Mr Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party. Imperialism's unceasing efforts to slant and defame by slander and fabrications the true goals of the socialist revolution and the achievements of real socialism can be explained by the fact that it is well aware of [words indistinct] catching the influence of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

Analyzing the political situation in Portugal, Dr Alvaro Cunhal informed that the monopolies and imperialist forces demand of the communist party to join the campaign of vilifying real socialism as a precondition for its entering in the government.

The decisions of the Portuguese Communist may differ from those taken by one or another socialist country, said Mr Cunhal. But we will never join, directly or not, a campaign directed against the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries. The voice of the Portuguese Communist Party will never rise in the choir of the enemies of socialism and communism, underlined he.

The secretary general of the Portuguese party spoke further on the necessity of a systematic and profound study of the experience of the socialist countries as an important means for winning the broad masses. The constant influx of information on the real life in the socialist countries sets a mobilizing example to the Portuguese people. Naturally, stressed he, this does not mean a mechanical copying of experience and decisions. In compliance with the specifics of Portugal we have our own programme for construction of socialism.

Dr Cunhal noted that the specifics of the struggle for socialist society are linked with the specifics of the revolution in each country, but whatever the specifics of the work of a communist party in a capitalist country, it should not be opposed to socialism, but to capitalism.

He pointed out that Portugal's joining the European Economic Community will strike a blow at the interests of the working people.

The secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party sharply denounced the moves of the Peking leaders who maintain the closest cooperation with the most reactionary imperialist forces.

He underlined that the conference proves that the teaching of Marxism-Leninism was and still is a common compass to the communist and workers' parties, to all progressive and revolutionary forces in the world.

Address by Romania's Popescu

AU140856Y Sofia BTA in English 0806 GMT 14 Dec 78 AU

[Report on speech by Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, at Sofia's theoretical conference on "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress"--13 December]

[Text] Sofia, 14 Dec BTA--Mr Dumitru Popescu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party, said that the extent to which the construction of socialism and the relations between the socialist countries influenced world development depended on the extent of socialism's practical assertion as a supreme social organization, as a realization of relations of new type between states and nations--relations more equitable than they are under capitalism. With their economic and political authority and particularly with the policy they conduct on the international scene, the socialist countries play a major role in steering events in our time. This role, the speaker said, is directly dependent on the intensity of their international activity, on the correct stand they assume in each individual case, on the consistency with which they uphold the high ideals of socialism.

Mr. Popescu said that Romania did not oppose her attitude to some of the socialist countries to her attitudes to others. The Romanian Communist Party deems the preservation and the widening of the existing gap between the socialist countries as particularly harmful. For that reason she strove to abstain from discussing any of the socialist countries and from sticking any labels. The party considers that the difference of views and the controversies should not have a negative effect on the friendship and solidarity between all the socialist countries. Differences could be overcome in discussions between parties and governments in the spirit of the statements for unity and solidarity, for mutual respect.

He said that not everything went smoothly in the construction of socialism, that setbacks were possible. But this does not mean that all the successes scored should be denied.

Further on Mr. D. Popescu expressed the opinion that because of the great variety of conditions and circumstances under which communist parties worked, no uniform pattern for transition toward socialism could exist, and in his opinion one pattern should not be set against another.

Mr. Popescu spoke about the significance of the declaration adopted by the Warsaw Treaty member-states at the Moscow session of the Political Consultative Committee, which pushed to the foreground mankind's supreme interest--disarmament. He said that in the opinion of his country, the analysis of the international situation did not point to war and that instead of stepping up the arms race, a trend towards unflinching reduction of all states' armaments should be followed.

Mr. Popescu set forth in detail some key elements from the experience of the Romanian Communist Party in the building up of the socialist society.

A tense confrontation exists in the modern world between the revolutionary forces and the reactionary circles, the speaker said. The bourgeois ideology is currently pre-occupied with discussions of humanism, democracy and freedom in a distorted aspect. The bourgeois ideology is making every effort to deliberately pass over in silence the most humanistic aspects of human existence--the lack of exploitation, the right to work and education, social equality, etc., which cannot be realized under capitalism. Under socialism alone, he said, genuine revolutionary humanism could become a reality.

Speech of Italian CP's Rossi

AU140934Y Sofia BTA in English 0826 GMT 14 Dec 78 AU

[Report on speech by Michele Rossi, PCI representative, at Sofia's theoretical conference on "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress"--13 Dec]

[Text] Sofia, 14 Dec, BTA--Mr. Michele Rossi, the representative of the Italian Communist Party, said in the beginning of his speech that exchange of views and experience between the communist and workers' parties is useful for the further development of their relations. At the same time he opined that conferences on such comprehensive themes were probably not the most suitable, and that it will be much more useful to confer on concrete problems.

He analyzed the contemporary world situation and stressed the significance of the socialist countries, their indisputable contribution to solving the world's topical problems. Mr Rossi pointed out the grave state of the working people in the developed capitalist countries, where unemployment, social regression, violence, terrorism, crime and drug addiction unfold on a more and more alarming scale.

He drew attention to the exacerbating rivalry between the capitalist countries and the intensification of the class struggle. The monopolies are trying to exert pressure and impose such a solution to the crisis which will strengthen their power. At the same time, said the speaker, the socialist countries have achieved a high level of industrial development, have secured full employment of the work force, have scored considerable successes in education, culture, science, but the world crisis and inflation create difficulties for them as well.

The socialist countries need to establish relations of fraternity and equality between themselves, need to forestall and not to exacerbate the hostile positions, said Mr Rossi. He expressed the view that the socialist countries need unity under the conditions of variety. Anathemas and verdicts need not be passed, neither accusations twisting the real state of things, labels and cataloguing will only unnecessarily exacerbate the relations, he further maintained.

Under the present conditions the struggle for peace is our No 1 task, underlined Mr Rossi. New impetus should be rendered to detente, all forces should be mobilized to this end: The national liberation movements, the political parties, the peoples and the states.

The representative of the Italian Communist Party emphasized the necessity of settling the conflicts in the Middle East, Africa and Asia, of making further progress in disarmament and especially in completing successfully the SALT-II negotiations and in making a transition to a balanced reduction of the armed forces in Europe.

The Italian Communist Party, said Mr Rossi, makes every effort aimed at Italy's stepping up its international activity in favour of detente and cooperation, for full implementation of the Helsinki agreements in life.

Dwelling on the specific conditions under which the Italian Communist Party is waging its struggle for socialism, Mr Rossi underlined that the construction of socialist society will take place under the conditions of all-round development of democracy.

Mr Rossi stressed that there are no universal models for construction of socialism, that it is necessary to observe the principle of self-dependence and independence of each state, party and movement under the conditions of critical, free and constructive comparison of various experiences and developments.

The Communist parties, said Mr Rossi in conclusion, may have different stands on certain problems but this need not impede the progress of the joint struggle of communists, socialists and all democratic and progressive forces and the national liberation movements against imperialism, for peace, democracy and socialism.

Zhivkov Receives CP Delegates

AU131832Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1603 GMT 13 Dec 78 AU

[Text] On 13 December Comrade Todor Zhivkov received respectively Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Communist Party of Portugal; Gus Hall, secretary general of the U.S. Communist Party; Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee; and Franz Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party, who lead their parties' delegations to the international theoretical conference on Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress which is taking place in Sofia. The cordial and friendly talks were also attended by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary.

Tanchev Meets with Ponomarev

AUL32047Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 13 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] and first deputy chairman of the State Council, met today with Boris Ponomarev, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He briefed the Soviet guest on the fraternal and joint work of the BCP and BZNS in constructing the developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Comrade Boris Ponomarev highly appraised the fraternal unity of action of the BCP and the BZNS in the struggle against capitalism and fascism and in the struggle for constructing a new socialist Bulgaria.

Angel Dimitrov, secretary of the BZNS Permanent Board; Mikhail Smirnovski, CPSU Central Committee department deputy head; and Grigoriy Chernenko, sector head at a CPSU Central Committee department, also took part in the meeting. (Boris Pyatushev), adviser at the USSR Embassy in Sofia, also attended the meeting.

REPORTAGE ON MLADENOV'S VISIT TO ITALY

Talks With Forlani

AUL30859Y Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 13 Dec 78 AU

[Excerpts] Rome, 13 Dec (BTA correspondent George Todorov)--The talks between the Bulgarian foreign minister, Mr Petur Mladenov, and his Italian counterpart, Mr Arnaldo Forlani, began here yesterday afternoon.

The two ministers reviewed the topical international problems. They attached special importance to the situation in Europe after the signing of the Final Act of Helsinki, and dwelt on the matters of detente, on the search for fresh possibilities for reducing international tension and for consolidating world peace. Special stress was laid on the consultations for curbing the armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Prominence was given in the talks to the diverse problems of relations and cooperation between Bulgaria and Italy.

Last night Mr Arnaldo Forlani gave an official dinner for Mr Petur Mladenov and the officials accompanying him. The two ministers delivered salutary toasts.

In his toast speech Mr Arnaldo Forlani stressed that the visit of Minister Petur Mladenov to Rome strengthens the friendly and constructive atmosphere characteristic of the relations between the two countries. He declared that this visit makes a considerable contribution to the deepening of friendship between the Italian and the Bulgarian peoples and helps to reduce international tension and to consolidate peace in Europe.

Mr Arnaldo Forlani said: "Our talks feature an open spirit and similarity of evaluation of the international issues we touched upon. I am convinced that these talks will give a fresh impetus to developing cooperation between our countries."

In his toast Minister Petur Mladenov pointed out that relations between Bulgaria and Italy are traditionally good because in their foundation have been embodied the mutual striving and the sincere wish of the two peoples to live in peace and understanding, to cooperate and mutually appreciate the spiritual and material values created through the centuries.

In this spirit the Bulgarian foreign minister stressed the need for the further expansion and deepening of bilateral links in the spheres of culture, the arts, education, tourism and sport.

Minister Mladenov emphasized that Bulgaria is willing to continue to take a most active and energetic part in solving international problems. "We are convinced that all the accords and initiatives that have been successfully carried through in the field of political detente will not be of a lasting and thorough character if they are not supported by concrete measures in the military sphere," he said. It is for this reason that Bulgaria declares herself in favour of the discontinuation of the arms race, of taking effective measures in the field of disarmament and for averting the danger of a thermo-nuclear war.

Useful in this respect, Mr Mladenov said, has been the broad discussion of the practical roads for discounting the arms race and for disarmament at the recent special UN General Assembly session. In our view active and fruitful work should be now expanded for the translation into life of the recommendations and decisions of the special session."

In conclusion the Bulgarian minister expressed his conviction and confidence that the friendly relations between Bulgaria and Italy will continue to develop and strengthen in the spirit of the established good traditions for the good of the Bulgarian and Italian peoples, in the interests of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and the world.

Presents Message to Pope

AU141030Y Sofia BTA in English 0846 GMT 14 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Rome, 14 Dec (BTA correspondent)--In the last hours before his departure from Italy last night Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian foreign minister, was received by the head of the Roman Catholic Church, Pope John-Paul II. They discussed the contemporary world problems. Mr Mladenov handed to Pope John-Paul II a message from Mr Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, which aroused great interest and attention.

Returns Home

AU141059Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 14 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov has returned home from Rome after paying a 2-day official visit to Italy at the invitation of Italian Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani. At Sofia Airport Minister Petur Mladenov was welcomed by deputy ministers and high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Alberto (de Caterina), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Republic of Italy to Bulgaria, was also present.

BCP CC GREET'S POLISH CP'S FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

AU132040Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 13 Dec 78 AU

[Apparent text of greetings message from the BCP Central Committee to the PZPR Central Committee on the 60th anniversary of the Polish Communist Party and the 30th PZPR anniversary]

[Text] Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Polish Communist Party and the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the PZPR, please accept our warm and friendly greetings and best wishes.

The founding of the Polish Communist Party in 1918 was an exceptionally important event in the history of the Polish people. Led by the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the Polish communists guided the just struggle of the working people against exploitation and bourgeois oppression and for democratic rights and social progress in the Polish state, which was newly restored at that time as a consequence of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The PZPR became a worthy heir of the Polish communists' glorious cause. For 30 years now it has confidently led the Polish working people along the path of socialist construction. Under its leadership and in close cooperation with the great USSR and the other fraternal countries of the socialist community, the Polish people achieved exceptionally great successes in constructing the developed socialist society, took its place among the most developed industrial states in the world and increased the authority of Poland in the international arena.

The Bulgarian communists and the entire Bulgarian working people highly value the steady efforts of the PZPR in the struggle for preserving the purity of Marxism-Leninism, and preserving the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers' movement, as well as the active contribution of the People's Republic of Poland to the process of detente.

Dear comrades, we are deeply satisfied with the fact that between our parties there has always been and is full unity of thought on all questions pertaining to constructing the developed socialist society in our two countries, as well as international politics and the world communist movement. We are confident that together with the CPSU and the other fraternal parties, and on the basis of our unity of thought and action, the cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples will develop and strengthen.

Once again we wish you and all communists and working people of the People's Republic of Poland new and even higher successes in the struggle for implementing the decisions of the Seventh PZPR Congress, and in our joint activity for peace and progress in the world.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES GREEK CP SECRETARY FLORAKIS

AU132001Y Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 13 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 13 Dec, BTA--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP, received the secretary general of the Greek Communist Party, Mr Kharilaos Florakis.

During the ensuing talks, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere characteristic of the relations between the two countries, some international issues were discussed pertaining in particular to the Balkan region. Reaffirmed was the complete unanimity on the matters discussed. Once again was expressed determination to develop relations between the BCP and the Greek Communist Party, and readiness to work for further consolidation of unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers' movement on the sound basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK TO VISIT SOFIA

AU131532Y Sofia BTA in English 1459 GMT 13 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 13 Dec, BTA--Mr Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovakia's foreign minister, is to pay an official and friendly visit to Bulgaria in the second half of December. He will visit this country at the invitation of the Bulgarian foreign minister, Mr Petur Mladenov.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO REPORTS WORLD REACTION TO CAIRO INCIDENT

AU121228 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO on 7 December 1978 carries on page 6 an 800-word report entitled: "Gross Violation" describing world press reaction to the recent incident at the Bulgarian Embassy in Cairo. The report begins with the following statement: "Mass information media continue also today to report news items and commentaries on the violent invasion of the Bulgarian Embassy building in Cairo by Egyptian police and troops, an action unprecedented in international life and in diplomatic practice, as well as on the sharp protest and measures taken by the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on this occasion, a protest and measures that were announced by BTA."

The report cites the reaction of TASS and the Soviet media, expressing indignation at the Egyptian actions, and quotes the CSSR media, and the Algerian and Indian mass media in support of the Bulgarian stand. The report cites a Turkish news agency report of Bulgarian Foreign Minister Mladenov's protest to Egypt and his statement about the action of Egyptian authorities as being in contradiction to the Vienna agreement on diplomatic immunity.

Referring to the West German press reaction RABOTNICHESKO DELO states: "The dailies [of West Germany] publish their own reports, on DPA news items, restricting themselves to the description of facts and avoiding comment. In spite of this, certain special correspondents, such as the correspondent of the SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, the liberal bourgeois organ, make it understood that the Egyptian authorities are responsible and that they had intentionally sought an opportunity of provocation against the Bulgarian Embassy."

BRIEFS

MIKHAYLOV AT FESTIVE MEETING--A festive meeting devoted to the upcoming holiday of the Bulgarian students was held at the higher specialized school Georgi Dimitrov attached to the Ministry of Internal Affairs today. Army Gen Ivan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and State Council member, and Dimitur Stoyanov, BCP Central Committee member and minister of internal affairs, attended the meeting. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 6 Dec 78 AU]

BOZHINOV MEETS KOREAN DELEGATION--Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee secretary, has received a working group of the Korean Workers Party led by (Pak Men-song), secretary of the district party committee in the town of (Khaman). The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 6 Dec 78 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO COLOMBIA--The State Council has issued a decree relieving Stoyan Venev Mitev of his post as Bulgarian ambassador to Colombia. The State Council has appointed Petur Ivanov Marinkov Bulgarian ambassador to the Republic of Colombia. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 7 Dec 78 AU]

DELEGATION TO VIETNAM--A delegation of the Bulgarian Red Cross led by its chairman Dr Kiril Ignatov has left for Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnamese Red Cross. The delegation will study the Vietnamese organizational work. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 7 Dec 78 AU]

DELEGATION TO MOSCOW--A delegation of the Ministry of National Health led by Minister Academician Radoy Popivanov left for Moscow today to attend a session of the CEMA permanent commission on health matters. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 9 Dec 78 AU]

CHARTER 77 DENOUNCES FORCED RESIDENCE MEASURES

LD131335Y Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Dec 78 p 5 LD

[M.L. report: "Charter 77 Spokesman Denounces Measures Placing Opposition Members Under Forced Residence"]

[Text] Vienna--On 9 December Charter 77 spokesman Hejdanek and journalist Jiri Dienstbier denounced, in a letter to Czechoslovak Prime Minister Strougal, measures placing writer Vaclav Havel, another Charter 77 spokesman, under de facto forced residence since 7 December.

The two signatories state that, while trying to visit Mr Havel Friday, they encountered two uniformed policemen who were posted in front of the writer's apartment and who asked for their identification papers. The signatories add that the policemen were ordered to prevent Mr Havel leaving his home.

Similar measures have either already been taken in the past or are still in force, in defiance of many Czechoslovak laws, against several opponents of the regime (Petr Uhl Hejdanek, Jiri Hajek, F. Kriegel and Z. Mlynar), it is recalled in the letter. "Several representatives of the government, including yourself, prime minister," the letter continues, "have repeatedly asserted that only political means were used to combat Charter 77. However, we are well aware that any initiative on the part of the Charter signatories and other citizens who look critically at the reality of Czechoslovak society and put forward proposals aimed at resolving its problems continually encounter police repression.... We ask you, prime minister, to intervene to insure that these unjust measures, which offend our people's maturity, aggravate the situation and are unworthy of your government, are resolved."

It has also been learned that the provisional detention of Jaroslav Sabata, the third spokesman for the Charter, who was arrested 1 October 1971, has again been extended, this time to 2 January 1979.

AUSTRIAN RADIO INTERVIEWS 'CHARTER 77' SIGNATORIES

AU131530Y [Editorial Report AU] Vienna Domestic Service in German at 1900 GMT on 12 December 1978 carries a 10-minute unattributed report, with recorded excerpts, on the current situation of "Charter 77" signatories in the CSSR. The report briefly reviews the development of the Charter 77 movement and its activities in the past 2 years, asserting that the number of signatories has risen from the original 257 to 1000 at present and that 22 documents have been published to date. It then quotes Charter spokesman Vaclav Havel as commenting on the new type of relations among people of different convictions within the charter and describes a meeting with Charter signatories at the Prague apartment of Vaclav Bender. Among those present in addition to Bender were Stena Tominova, who signed the Charter in May, and Trotskyite Peter Uhl.

In partly recorded statements in German, Uhl and Tominova review the development of the Charter 77 movement. Uhl claims that during the beginning the Charter signatories were virtually all politically active persons, for all practical purposes members of the former opposition, but the new signatories are "mostly young people, young workers, Christians," and also atheists, "people who really only want to struggle for human rights." He points out that the Charter followers today pursue rather openly cultural activities--a "parallel structure in culture"--for example in the field of theater and music.

Tominova interjects that there are also other cultural activities mainly in the educational field--circles for those who have been barred from studying or for those who need fruitful discussions for continuing their scientific work after having been ousted from institutes and faculties. These circles meet in private apartments, she says, adding that her own husband is running a philosophy circle--ancient Greek philosophy--for the third term now. Uhl states in this context, "These education courses are held not only in Prague but also in Brno and Bratislava, and for us, the Polish 'Flying University,' is a great example. We have not come as far as our friends in Poland, but nevertheless it has also started in our country, and this is important. The Charter wants this parallel structure, an alternative life. I believe in West Europe it is called an alternative to bourgeois life, to consumer society. The Charter wants it not only in culture but, for example, also in politics, generally."

The reporter says that the Charter has become a kind of separate lebensraum, a space for political and cultural activity where traditional political and ideological categories have lost much of their importance, but it is still dominated by intellectuals--"many who refer to themselves as workers are intellectuals who now have to earn their living by manual labor." He adds that a predominant role in the Charter movement is played by urban residents, notably from Prague, and by the Czechs, while the estimates of the number of Slovak Charter signers vary between 8 and 50.

Mrs Tominova elaborates on hardships in everyday life to which Charter signatories are exposed--no good jobs, good incomes, cars, telephones, frequently no incoming mail and children barred from secondary and higher education. Uhl notes that he even lost his army rank, as a reservist, of private first class and was demoted to ordinary soldier. Tominova says in conclusion: "Thus every day we experience pressure by the regime to oust us from society."

REPORTAGE ON BARCÁK-LED DELEGATION TO ARGENTINA

Meets Economic Minister

LD140610Y Prague CTK in English 1705 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Buenos Aires, Dec 13,--CETKA correspondent--Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak was received here yesterday by Argentinian Minister of Economy Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, with whom he discussed economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Argentina.

Andrej Barcak stressed during the talks Czechoslovakia's readiness to expand economic relations with Argentina. The Argentinian representative stated that Czechoslovak products have a very good reputation on the Argentinian market. Andrej Barcak is leading the Czechoslovak delegation to a session of the Czechoslovak-Argentinian mixed commission in Buenos Aires.

Meets President Videla

LD140614Y Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Buenos Aires, Dec 13, CETKA--Argentine President General Jorge Videla today received Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak, who headed the Czechoslovak delegation at a (?meeting) of the mixed Czechoslovak-Argentine commission.

The president appreciated the production and scientific-technical capacity of Czechoslovakia and stressed the need for further extension of bilateral trade and widening of economic cooperation to the benefit of both countries. Minister Barcak reaffirmed Czechoslovakia's (?readiness) to participate in Argentina's economic development plans.

REPORTAGE ON TENTH JOINT FEDERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Husak Attends

LD132340Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpt] The Chamber of People and Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly is meeting in Prague today in its 10th joint session. It is being attended by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic.

Finance Minister Presents Budget

LD132344Y Prague CTK in English 1708 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 13 Dec, CTK--The powerful material technological base of the Czechoslovak economy, raising of the productivity of labour and cooperation with socialist countries create preconditions for constantly improving the living standards of the Czechoslovak people, Finance Minister Leopold Ler said today.

He was giving an expose on the 1979 state budget to the joint session of the Chamber of People and the Chamber of Nations of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly.

The minister noted that despite the continuing complexity of economic conditions the Czechoslovak economy is further developing. The creation of the national income is expected to rise by 4.3 percent this year in comparison with the previous year, and 93 per cent of the rise is accounted for by higher productivity of labour. The volume of industrial production will increase by 4.8 per cent, or some 1,700 million crowns in excess of the planned tasks.

Farm production will also rise this year, although to a smaller extent than planned. Building organizations will not fully cope with their tasks. The overall monetary incomes of the population will increase by 3.4 percent, average wages will go up 3.1 percent. Retail trade turnover (?has) been growing faster than in the recent years and will go up by 4.7 per cent.

Leopold Ler stated that although relatively good results have been attained in economy this year and some favourable tendencies are being successfully implemented the solution of some issues makes a slow advance. In many cases the structure of production deviates from the planned intentions, which is felt in supplies for capital projects, foreign trade as well as the home market, especially in foreign trade and capital construction which fail to meet the desired effectiveness, some problems last in [words indistinct] the technical level and quality of production.

The minister pointed out that in fulfilling the 1979 tasks it will be necessary to react to some of the deviations which appeared in the development to date. The 4.3 per cent growth of the national income is to be attained by an increase of 4.5 per cent in industrial production, 5.8 per cent of building works and 3.8 percent of farm production, while the number of (?works) will go up by 0.4 per cent.

In comparison with the preceding years, the rate of investment growth is to decline to 2.4 per cent, creating conditions for putting projects into operation on time and reducing the number of those under construction. Leopold Ler underlines the necessity of increasing the output of the entire Czechoslovak economy, the effectiveness, quality and technological level of production. Special emphasis is placed on exerting stronger economic pressure, on raising the economic interest in the growth of effectiveness and on improving economy.

The 1979 budgetary revenues, including the budgets of national committees, are being raised by 4.6 per cent in comparison with this year, to 285,700 million crowns. Out of the total expenditure 50.6 per cent are earmarked for investments and other non-investment spendings [word indistinct] the development of the economy. Non-investment spending in education, health service, social security and other (?areas) of social consumption account for 40.5 per cent and 8.9 per cent are designed for defense, security and administration.

Minister Ler pointed out the urgency of ensuring energy and material saving, to which a re-adjustment of wholesale prices of some fuels and energy, approved by the Czechoslovak government and to become valid on January 1, 1979, is to contribute.

The government also took measures to increase [word indistinct] for quality. From Jan 1 next year enterprises will be much more severely affected for low-quality production, both in their (?profit and) wage funds. Steps are being taken to increase responsibility for the planning of investments, to improve utilization of the fixed assets and increase shift work.

Minister Ler said that 30.2 per cent of the gross national income will be spent on investments next year. The largest amount of allocations for investments will go to the sphere of fuels and energy, transport and housing construction. The financing of science and technology will be covered by 6,400 million crowns from the state budget and by 10,400 million crowns from enterprise funds.

Stressing the key importance of foreign trade to Czechoslovakia, the minister said that two-thirds of Czechoslovakia's foreign trade are accounted for by the socialist states and the trade turnover is to increase by another seven per cent next year. Thus it is necessary for the Czechoslovak economy to make full use of the advantages of socialist economic integration, especially with the Soviet Union, particularly in establishing an economically rational structure of production. The advancing process of integration of CEMA states makes it possible to settle vitally important development issues with necessary perspective, it provides economic certainties and reduces the risk of the capitalist world's crisis phenomena being transferred to the socialist countries. It is, however, necessary to bear in mind the increasing demands on the production and trade of Czechoslovak enterprises in relation to the socialist countries, Minister Ler added.

Referring to economic management, the finance minister said that new approaches requiring a change in the thinking of economists must be applied. Although the party's economic policy and the stage plan emphasize the fulfillment of structural tasks of production and the qualitative indices of the plan, the fulfillment of the planned volume of production remains the chief criterion for the assessment of enterprise. Indices of gross production and production of goods will no longer be a criterion for the fulfillment of the plan under organizational measures approved by the government for next year.

A number of new more effective factors in management are being tested through the comprehensive experiment of effectiveness and quality control, which is being applied in 12 industrial enterprises. Some elements tested in the experiment, for example more effective stimulation of exports, will be applied in the whole engineering and the Czech and Slovak ministries of industry from the beginning of next year. Minister Ler said that the financial incomes of the population will grow by 4.3 percent and wages by 3.5 percent next year. Non-investment costs on [word indistinct] and social measures will increase by 3.9 percent, reaching the per-capita amount of 7,566 crowns.

Budget Approved

LD132348Y Prague CTK in English 2105 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 13 Dec, CTK--The two houses of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly today unanimously approved the government bill on the state budget of the Czechoslovak federation for 1979. The deputies also approved the statement of the Czechoslovak Government on the agreements and recommendations adopted at the 62nd session of the International Labour Conference in Geneva in 1976.

Michal Stancel, minister of labour and social affairs, (?reporting) on the government bill, stressed that the extent and standard of the care for working people in Czechoslovakia go far beyond the proposed international conventions and recommendations, because Czechoslovak workers enjoy firmer and more enduring social certainties, given to them by the advanced socialist society. For this reason, the conventions and recommendations concerning the social certainties of seamen in maritime transport need not be ratified by the Federal Assembly.

LENART ADDRESSES SIXTH ALL-STATE SVAZARM CONGRESS

AU112257Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Dec 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on speech by Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, on the opening day of the Sixth All-State SVAZARM Congress held in Prague on 7-9 December 1978: "From Comrade Jozef Lenart's Speech"]

[Text] Allow me to cordially greet you, the delegates and all participants in the all-state congress of the Union for Cooperation With the Army [SVAZARM] in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government of the republic and the National Front Central Committee, to convey to you the greetings of Comrade Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and to wish you fruitful results from your deliberations. Your congress is taking place at a time of concentrated efforts by our entire society to implement the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress.

The CPCZ Central Committee noted at its session 2 days ago that our national economy continues to develop successfully. The economic potential of our country is steadily growing. The living standard continues to rise and the social benefits of the working people are being consolidated. If we look, however, at our results from the point of view of the growing and new needs of the development of the society of advanced socialism we see that the necessity to implement a highly demanding and critical attitude in production, science, management and in all spheres of national economy and life generally is coming to the fore with great urgency.

The development of our socialist society does not yield only successes but problems as well. First of all, we must solve the issue of high efficiency of production and high quality of all work in a more demanding, creative and qualitative manner because it is the fundamental condition of progress.

The party Central Committee, the critical and demanding spirit of its deliberations and adopted resolutions mobilize us and demand from us that we solve the problems--as the plan for 1979 concretely presents them--more resolutely and with initiative and more knowledge.

Comrades, we do not conceal that the tasks of the state plan for next year will be demanding. They require all sectors, all economic bodies and all management levels to work with a new and adequate approach and to manage in a new style. In accordance with this, the Central Committee stresses the need to consolidate the party, civilian and state discipline, to initiatively and creatively solve problems at all management levels with the corresponding degree of authority and to consolidate each functionary's responsibility for the sector entrusted to him as an urgent need.

Being aware that we have a strong material-technical base, experienced, qualified and skilled workers and a technical intelligentsia, who are well prepared and efficient, we express the conviction that we have all the prerequisites to master and successfully fulfill the 1979 plan and create the conditions for a growth of the living standard. We are convinced that all our working people will do their best for the 1979 year to become--just as the successful years of consolidation--a significant contribution to the fulfillment of the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress.

A Significant Impetus to Detente

The orientation toward a further progressive development inevitably presupposes the preservation of peace and, therefore, a peace policy to insure favorable external conditions for socialist construction.

We strive to preserve and consolidate peace not only because we went through the most cruel war of history and experienced the beastly rage of fascism and its terror, which is documented by the 50 million lost lives of men, women and children and the unimaginable quantity of material and cultural losses of the European nations.

Our efforts to preserve peace ensue from the very essence of socialism, because the driving force of its development has not been exploitation and plunder but the creative work of millions for the welfare of all. This is why the effort to insure peaceful conditions for the liberated labor runs like a red thread through the history of the first country of socialism, the Soviet Union, and through its domestic and foreign policy. It found its comprehensive expression in the peace program adopted at the 24th CPSU Congress.

The Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact which convened at the end of November in Moscow gave a new significant impetus to detente and deepening of cooperation. A declaration was adopted at this session, which represents a joint position of the Warsaw Pact countries on international problems and which is--no matter how distorted its interpretation by reactionary propaganda--new, convincing proof of the peace effort by the countries of the socialist community.

The joint declaration of the Warsaw Pact countries is a new and very convincing manifest for peace and disarmament. It emphatically and urgently stressed the need to put an end to armament, to imperialist policy aimed against nations fighting for freedom and to campaigns of psychological warfare and stressed the necessity to encourage the joint struggle by nations for peace and progress. In the declaration, the Warsaw Pact countries again confirm their willingness to discuss all already submitted as well as new questions concerning the reduction of armed forces and armament in Europe and in the world up to the problem of general disarmament.

Our party's and government's unreserved endorsement of the declaration by the session of the Political Consultative Committee is clearly expressed in the statement of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR Government. The party and the government noted that the session of the highest representatives of the Warsaw Pact countries again confirmed the increasingly intensive effort and of its members to further deepen and expand the process of detente, halting the feverish armament and gradual disarmament.

The party and government also fully support the disarmament program. Peace is and remains our great goal. We proceed from the fact that only a joint and coordinated approach by the socialist countries and the international communist movement and the activity of other progressive and peace-loving forces, as well as the activity of realistically thinking politicians of bourgeois governments, can be successful in the struggle to bring about the disarmament program. As long as NATO seeks military supremacy, however, we cannot permit any weakening on our side. It is our opinion that it is necessary to fight for global disarmament and--as long as NATO does not abandon its plans--to continue to perfect the activity of the Warsaw Pact.

The statement of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR Government also clearly demonstrates our endeavor to support the struggle of nations for their independence, assist the countries with socialist orientation and to continue our efforts that the Middle East situation be solved in the spirit of the principles spelled out in UN documents. In this context, we again condemn the policy of the Chinese leadership and its great-power chauvinist attitude toward Vietnam. Through its attitude to heroic Vietnam, fraternal Cuba and the fighting nations of Africa and Latin America the Chinese leadership openly demonstrates that it is joining one front with imperialism, that it has betrayed the cause of peace and socialism and that it is betraying the cause of the working class. This policy of the Chinese leadership dispels the illusion as if there were just ideological differences between the Chinese leadership and the socialist countries. This policy demonstrates that it is not only the Soviet Union but also Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries that are obstacles to its hegemonist and reactionary plans. From this ensues our attitude toward the policy of the Chinese leadership and our critical stand toward those who defend, encourage and support this hegemonist policy which is harmful, in its consequences, for the Chinese people themselves.

We are convinced we express the opinion of the broadest strata, workers, farmers and the intelligentsia of our homeland--and the approval and active support, which the statement encounters among the broad strata of the working people in the enterprises and in villages justified it--when we declare that we shall do everything to fulfill the conclusions of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact. Through better work and preparedness to defend the cause of peace and socialism, through international assistance to nations fighting for freedom and independence and through consolidating the unity of the countries of socialism we will contribute our share for the declaration to be fulfilled.

Meritorious, Socially Beneficial Activity

The fact that we are paying such an effort to preserving peace and fight for the extensive disarmament program could give rise to the question why do we support SVAZARM's activity under these circumstances; why do we support its endeavor to contribute to the preparedness of our people to defend their homeland.

We do it primarily because decisions about peace are made on the world forum and because its preservation depends on the degree of our readiness to defend the homeland. The success of the disarmament program and, consequently, armament spending also depends on the level of our training. A good political atmosphere and moral and technical preparedness for defense also creates favorable conditions for international negotiations. The enemies of peace must know that we are prepared to foil their adventurous actions. On the other hand, the maintaining of a balance of power in technology and morale also creates international cooperation and disarmament in Europe and the world.

From this point of view we must draw the balance sheet of the work results of your organization, evaluate the successes and assess the weak aspects. It is undoubtedly extraordinarily important that the SVAZARM has succeeded in the past few years, under CPCZ leadership, in restoring and further developing the socialist nature and politically committed activity of precisely those socially decisive spheres of activity that the revisionists and opportunists wanted to liquidate.

This applies to paramilitary education developed according to workers and class principles under the party's leading role and to the close connection of SVAZARM's activity with the overall political, social and economic struggle for socialism. It also applies to the connection with the defense needs of our socialist society and the socialist community of nations.

We value the results you are achieving in strengthening the influence of paramilitary activity on the broad strata of working people. This activity of SVAZARM is in full accord with the party's stand that the defense of the socialist homeland is an affair concerning all citizens.

Your organization has achieved good results in the premilitary training of young people for service in the army, especially in moral and political education, and it successfully participates in the work with reserve soldiers and officers and in the tasks of civil defense. This is a meritorious and socially beneficial activity and the congress is justly commending it.

The fact that the basic organizations and all recreational activities are more markedly than in past years oriented toward fulfilling all-social defense, technical and economic tasks also belongs to SVAZARM's successes. Your members are very fruitfully taking part in the fulfillment of tasks of the national economy.

You are achieving remarkable results in developing SVAZARM's paramilitary sports. The increasing membership of sportsmen-motorists, radio-amateurs, shooters, divers, parachutists and others are evidence of it.

When drawing a balance sheet of the entire SVAZARM work one can say that the period since the fifth congress belongs to the most successful ones in the life of the organization and--equally important--that SVAZARM is becoming an inseparable part of the life of our society and its defense activity a part of the socialist way of life.

To Resolutely Enact Leninist Style and Methods

Comrades, in the congress report and in the discussion you correctly note that SVAZARM is entering a new stage of development. It is a very demanding stage that differs from the past period in its character and requirements. The demands on political and moral education and on the overall education of the man of the socialist society are growing. At the same time the demands placed on the quality and results of paramilitary education and on the whole life of SVAZARM organization are also growing.

The new stage in the work of your organization requires this demanding attitude because we are building an advanced socialist society and because new economic ties and needs for cooperation with other socialist countries are now coming to the fore; as was stressed again by the 12th session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The requirements that were marked out by the 15th CPCZ congress and which we are trying to implement in all areas of social life must also be reflected in your organization. The rapid social development, the growth in the material and cultural standard of the people and the high demands placed on the defense of peaceful construction, on the scientific-technical development of the national economy and on the solution of the questions of educating and preparing our young generation for life and work for the benefit of socialism directly demand that your organization orient its activity--in accordance with the line of the 15th congress--toward high quality and effectiveness, strengthening personal responsibility and pushing through more economical and rational work at all levels.

You know yourselves that one cannot implement this party line or the new tasks by applying old methods and approaches. This is why we consider it very correct that your congress is proclaiming its orientation toward a higher quality of its entire activity. This is a path toward multiplying one's strength and expanding one's influence on the broad strata of the working people, the young generation in particular. The necessity to critically analyze the overall state and achieved results and to push through the Leninist style and methods in the activity of organs and organizations also applies to you in SVAZARM. You must not be satisfied even for a while with what you have achieved. It is imperative to continue to comprehensively strive for more fruitful results in all areas.

We fully agree with you that you will continue, in view of SVAZARM's specific paramilitary mission, to deepen the patriotic and internationalist approach in your work.

What does it mean? It means that SVAZARM members should grasp the organization's political mission, which consists of increasing the active participation of the working people in insuring a reliable defense of our homeland and our share in the defense of the entire socialist community. In other words, SVAZARM membership is a manifestation of the citizens' conscious approach to the defense of the homeland and of the will to fully take part in this defense and to be comprehensively prepared for it. In performing this mission, SVAZARM follows up the brightest traditions of our people and it is irreplaceable in this mission.

The theoretical instructions of V.I. Lenin about the necessity to consolidate the defense ability of the socialist state and to increase the active participation of the working people in insuring the defense of the socialist society, which were tested by the entire course of the great patriotic war of the Soviet Union and the national liberation struggle of our nations, are a firm foundation for SVAZARM's further activities.

When we stress the significance of paramilitary questions in SVAZARM's activity and point to the necessity that all members of the organization be aware of their co-responsibility for the organization's paramilitary mission, we do not want to reduce or even ignore the significance and role of SVAZARM in fulfilling the individual needs and interests of its members. The practice and results you have achieved in the last period confirm that the satisfaction of the needs of society can be achieved successfully by correctly linking individual and social interests. In this is also your great task, which you are solving through purposeful political activity.

To Form the Youth's Conscious Attitude to the Army

We stress with recognition the endeavor of SVAZARM to educate the youth in the revolutionary traditions of our people and the Czechoslovak People's Army. We commend you that in educating the young people you make use of the tradition of local resistance, by means of which the youth get to know the heroes that are close to it, the fighters for our liberation from the Hitlerite yoke. We welcome that the tradition of the glorious combat of the Czechoslovak troops in the battle for Sokolovo and on the sacred Dukla Pass, the battles of partisans in the Slovak national uprising and of the barricade fighters in the Prague uprising are in the fore of this educational activity. SVAZARM's Sokolovo and Dukla competitions, which are devoted to these glorious traditions, are justly--because of their patriotic paramilitary contents and the mass participation of youth and citizens--among the foremost paramilitary sports events in our country.

Together with spreading the combat traditions of our army, it is desirable that SVAZARM acquaint the young people more closely with the life and exacting activity of our contemporary army, its position and role within the system of the Warsaw Pact, headed by the glorious Soviet Army, our liberator.

It is necessary to form more effectively the youth's conscious relationship toward the army and military service, and not for a single moment lose sight of the immense responsibility which we bear for the defense of the western border of socialism, which we defend side by side with the Soviet Army and with the other armies of the Warsaw Pact countries. By its socialist-committed paramilitary function, SVAZARM today fulfills--at the side of our true Soviet friends--an international task in the struggle for peace and defense of socialism. Your great 800,000-strong family can be proud that that for which we in SVAZARM are striving is precisely the concrete fulfillment of the Leninist ideas about a truly people's defense of the country.

Comrades, life has given us many a lesson that teach us that to be a true patriot is unthinkable without an international approach to the solution of all current questions. We can note that in SVAZARM the idea of internationalism is continually being enriched by new substantial aspects under the influence of the development of science, culture and the military. Therefore, we regard as important and downright necessary that in SVAZARM's everyday work and its executive activity, one comes to know and utilize the experience of the Soviet people and their voluntary paramilitary organization DOSAAF, which has been tested by life and victorious war. [paragraph continues]

One has to acquire the latest findings of Soviet military science, new approaches to achieving better results in paramilitary education as well as in preparing reliable defenders of the socialist fatherland. We must also strive to bring the exchange of experience and your cooperation with the Soviet DOSAAF, as well as with other paramilitary organizations of the socialist countries onto a higher level. Also in the sphere of paramilitary preparation as well as in other fields we can walk forward more successfully only in the closest everyday international cooperation.

At today's congress the importance of your educational mission is emphasized. We also want to emphasize that in the upcoming period this mission will grow, since the main objective of SVAZARM's preparation and education is our youth. It is particularly important for the youth to come to know the paramilitary policy of our party and state, and to fully support it and consistently implement it in their activity. Therefore, it is praiseworthy that you have succeeded in winning such a great number of youth for your ranks.

Your work with youth is on a correct course. This is attested to by the fact that today our recruits and many young specialists are much better prepared politically, professionally as well as physically to fulfill their honorable civic duty than was the case in the past. Another important thing will be for SVAZARM to make use of its possibilities, and with the support it is getting, also reach the youth who still stand outside public life. The possibilities we see for strengthening the uniform influence of the school, social organizations and the family on school-age youth, that is, on the generation that is being formed as a new man, the man of the socialist era, and for strengthening his relationship toward the paramilitary sphere are not being utilized everywhere. We must, in particular, improve the work of SVAZARM's basic organizations, increase aid to the Pioneer organization and Socialist Youth Union, especially when organizing paramilitary games and competitions, which are so attractive to the pioneers and youth.

Our communist party expects that SVAZARM, your members and officials will, just as in the past, actively contribute in the upcoming months and years to our country's prosperity while fulfilling the line of the 15th CPCZ Congress. The party expects that you will still more comprehensively influence the development of our people's creative abilities, their ethical qualities and political consciousness. Only in this manner will you honorably fulfill your lofty mission.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON WARSAW PACT, NATO DIFFERENCES

LD131352Y Prague CTK in English 0850 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Dec 13, CETEKA--Mankind had been expecting the recent session of the NATO bodies in Brussels to give a positive answer to the proposals put forward at the session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee, but just the opposite took place, as a signal for a new round of armaments was given, RUDE PRAVO says today.

It points out that the basic difference appeared again between the Warsaw Treaty, an instrument of the struggle for peace and security, the North Atlantic Pact, an instrument of imperialism, whose activities have always been aimed at deteriorating the international atmosphere, against continuing detente.

The daily notes that the Warsaw Treaty significantly contributed to the more than thirty-year existence of peace in Europe and to substantial improvement of international relations on a global scale. The Warsaw Treaty has a highly humane character, reflected in its continuous effort to reduce tension. It is not directed against other states and is based on the Leninist idea of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

So long as the West will reject the disarmament proposals of the socialist states, the historic duty of the Warsaw Treaty is to do its utmost to reliably ensure real socialism and to prevent imperialism and Maoism from carrying out designs against peace. The Czechoslovak people realize the necessity of securing a reliable defence of their country and the socialist achievements, and therefore Czechoslovakia will continue its active participation in the foreign policy of the socialist countries and help strengthen the Warsaw Treaty.

CARTER, DEMOCRATS DIFFER ON ECONOMIC, MILITARY SPENDING

LD121120Y Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Radoslav Vanke commentary]

[Text] The congress of the governing U.A. Democratic Party, which ended in Memphis, Tennessee, yesterday, was to have been demonstration of agreement with the current policy of the United States. At least that was what President Jimmy Carter thought. But he was bitterly disappointed. Instead of a wave of agreement, which was to have silenced possible criticisms by the unsatisfied, broadsides of criticism awaited him in Memphis.

The delegates did not like many aspects of the President's policy. But the criticism was in unison on one point: Jimmy Carter had thrown away his preelection promises. Inflation and unemployment are growing in the United States even after Jimmy Carter's election as president, while the activation of the economy has proved to be a quickly fading, passing phenomenon.

The 2 percent growth in production, which was forecast by serious U.S. economists, certainly does not bear out an upswing in the United States. Senator Edward Kennedy uttered very critical words on this subject in the course of the debate at the congress. He described as unacceptable, for instance, the proposals in the U.S. federal budget for next year. Reductions in allocations for social needs are to be a remedy against the budget deficit and against inflation, while military expenditure is to grow again. And, as is reported from Memphis, Kennedy's critical speech was greeted by delegates with stormy enthusiasm.

Furthermore, other delegates, too, spoke against the program of feverish rearmament. For instance, Senator John Culver from Iowa spoke about a squandering of many billions of dollars, which might lead to a nuclear catastrophe.

President Carter, naturally, had to reply to sharp criticism. But he was short on arguments. In his speech he merely voiced the hope that it will soon prove possible to successfully conclude the new Soviet-U.S. SALT agreement on limiting strategic arms but, at the same time, he reiterated his firm resolve to raise the U.S. military potential and pursue the international campaign to defend human rights.

Translated into understandable language this means: The U.S. President has no intention of putting an end to provocative attacks against the USSR and other socialist countries and he has no intention of ceasing to complicate relations between countries with different social systems. And all of this is irrespective of the ever sharper criticisms aroused in the United States by this policy of Jimmy Carter.

This has been proved by the congress of Carter's Democratic Party, which ended yesterday, as well as by the statements of U.S. industrialists in Moscow last week. It indicates that these most rationally thinking captains of the U.S. economy clearly see that not rearmament, but general cooperation can lead to recovery of the U.S. economy. The only thing needed is for President Carter to see it as well.

BRIEFS

HEALTH MINISTER VISITS AFGHANISTAN--Prague, Dec 4, CETEKA--Czech Minister of Health Jaroslav Prokopec returned here today from the Afghan Democratic Republic. He had talks with Afghan representatives on questions concerning bilateral cooperation and signed an agreement on cooperation in health care between the two countries. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1954 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD]

USSR CHEMICAL INDUSTRY COOPERATION--The 14th session of the permanent CSSR-USSR working group for economic and scientific cooperation in chemical industry, which began in Bojnice on 5 December, will discuss the hitherto results and the further development of cooperation between the two countries' chemical industries. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Dec 78 p 2 AU]

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES--Prague, Dec 12, CETEKA--A meeting of representatives of the Soviet friendship societies in socialist countries was opened in a ceremony here today. Chairman of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society Vaclav David welcomed to the meeting departmental heads of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Vladimir Micka and Lubomir Prochazka, and other representatives of Czechoslovak political and public life. The meeting is attended by a delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with other countries, and delegations from Bulgaria, Cuba, Laos, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, and Vietnam. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1702 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD]

GUYANESE YOUTH UNION--Representatives of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth and the Union of Progressive Youth of Guyana signed in Prague today a protocol on cooperation for the years 1979-1980. The signing of this agreement expresses the endeavor of the two youth organizations to strengthen the fight of progressive youth under the leadership of the world federation of democratic youth and the international union of students for the right of youth to work, study and actively participate in all spheres of life. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD]

NINTH MEETING OF SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE BEGINS

LD132126Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1739 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The ninth meeting of the SED Central Committee began in Berlin today. The Politburo report was given by Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee.

Gerhard Schurer, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, spoke on the 1979 economic plan. The debate began on both points on the agenda. The SED Central Committee meeting will continue on Thursday.

HERRMANN DELIVERS POLITBURO REPORT TO SED MEETING

LD132144Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1536 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

["From the Politburo report to the ninth meeting of the SED Central Committee"--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin--The Politburo report to the ninth meeting of the SED Central Committee was presented by Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee. The report states: "Many initiatives, acts of diligence and devotion prove the close attachment of the working people to their socialist fatherland. These initiatives and actions led to the good results on which we can look back at the end of the year and with which we are looking forward to the 30th anniversary of our socialist GDR. We have single-mindedly continued the domestic and foreign policy decided on by our ninth party congress. We were undeterred by attacks from our opponent and difficulties did not deflect us from our path. The current party elections are proving anew the firm unity of our party's ranks and ability of communists to give purposeful leadership in all sectors and to wage their struggle convincingly."

Joachim Herrmann emphasized: "We can rightly say: In the busy and eventful period since the eighth SED Central Committee meeting our party has mastered its tasks in developing advanced socialist society and justified the confidence of the masses." The report then deals with the international political significance of the Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states. It says: "The wide-ranging proposals made in the declaration of the Moscow meeting point out in concrete terms how to secure what has been accomplished, to achieve new results in the struggle for security and peace and how to avert the danger of a nuclear world war. It answers burning questions as to the next steps which are necessary to end the arms race escalated by NATO. Thus the Moscow appeal is the great peace initiative of our time."

The report emphasizes: "The Moscow document justifies the people's confidence in the policy of the USSR and the socialist community as a whole. From Moscow, the metropolis of world socialism, there issues once again the call to all states and peoples to spare no efforts in order to preserve and secure a lasting peace, mankind's highest goal. The declaration and overall result of the Moscow meeting is in full accord with the decisions of our ninth party congress. In accordance with its great importance, all citizens of our republic are called upon to make the implementation of the Moscow declaration their own concern and to strengthen our socialist fatherland by new deeds in honor of the GDR's 30th anniversary."

The SED is "consistently continuing its policy of firm attachment to the community of socialist states and will always make its contribution to the cohesion, political effectiveness and defense capacity of our historic alliance." The report says that internationally, "significant progress has doubtlessly been made in the struggle for peace and security and implementing the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. These advances are primarily due to the strength and power of the Soviet Union, the principled and flexible struggle and unremitting initiatives of the CPSU, its Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"The Politburo proceeds from the assumption that in the future, too, all our efforts must be directed to the goal of solving the current cardinal issue of world politics, i.e. to end the arms race and realize concrete measures of disarmament.

"Influential circles in the imperialist states, particularly in the United States and FRG, however, have stepped up their activities in order to return to the policy of the 'cold war'." The report refers to NATO's long-term armament program with which NATO has entered a new phase of its development. In this new phase the approximate military balance is to be shifted in favor of NATO by the introduction of new and dangerous weapons of mass destruction and the intensified buildup of armed forces, particularly in the FRG; the use of military force is once again to be moved increasingly to the fore as an instrument of political threats and extortion.

The report concludes: "We are dealing, then, as heretofore with two contrary trends in international affairs. In firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, our party is making consistent efforts to insure that the trend toward the safeguarding of peace shall gain ground and forces of war will continue to be curbed." The steadily growing strength, magnetism and international influence of socialism is the guarantee for every success of the forces of peace and progress.

The Moscow meeting has shown "the progress made by the community of socialist states and by each fraternal country in socialist and communist construction. The allied parties and states are determined to further deepen and render more effectively their cooperation in all fields, to promote more effectively the process of the convergence of their peoples in every way and, above all, to strengthen their joint action in the international arena."

The report refers, among other things, to the friendly meeting between Erich Honecker and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the Crimea in July; Willi Stoph's consultations with the Bulgarian, Czechoslovak and Hungarian premiers; and the 32d CEMA meeting and it says: "The strength of the socialist alliance system is growing yearly and thereby creates the prerequisites for meeting all demands--present and future--in the joint struggle for the goals of socialism and peace."

The report states: "The defense of human rights is on the agenda of international politics. The imperialists--both in the developed capitalist industrial countries and in the bastions they still hold in Africa, Asia and Latin America--are violating them to such an extent that the protest movement throughout the world is surging ever more powerfully. That is why for some time they have been trying to turn things upside down by slandering the very countries--thereby meddling in their internal affairs--whose socialist system of society for the first time truly guarantees human rights."

Unemployment, inflation, various forms of contempt for man have become chronic ills in the capitalist world. Socialism by contrast guarantees "the right of everybody to work, education, culture and science and participation in the government of the state." The report finally deals with the GDR's contribution to the Helsinki Final Act and emphasizes the GDR's constructive efforts in expanding relations.

The report continues: "It is our guiding assumption that GDR-FRG relations have an importance which cannot be underrated for the situation in our continent because the two great systems of alliances of the Warsaw Pact and NATO are directly facing one another here. It is therefore our constant endeavor to serve peace in Europe by improving bilateral relations. This naturally presupposes that both sides should pursue this constructive policy and refrain from any interference in the other state's internal affairs. GDR-FRG relations are based on the irreversible fact that they are relations between two sovereign states independent of one another. Respect for, and the inviolability of, the state borders is the indispensable principle of normal relations between the GDR and FRG. This principle of international law takes on a special importance at this junction in Europe where, as Comrade Erich Honecker put it, 'the barometer of detente responds with a special sensitivity'".

"That is why great importance is attached to the signing of a protocol between the GDR and FRG governments in Bonn on 29 November on the marking of the state border along 1,300 kms. This marking of the state border is in accordance with the application of international law to the relations between sovereign states. An important step has doubtlessly been taken in the spirit of the basic treaty between the GDR and FRG and Helsinki Final Act.

As a result of negotiations with the FRG, a number of traffic and financial agreements were also concluded in November. Arrangements and accords on traffic matters were agreed between the GDR Government and the Senat of West Berlin. Beyond their economic and financial framework these agreements are of general political importance. They are useful both for the development of relations between the GDR and FRG, as well as West Berlin and for the process of detente in Europe. The international reaction to the demarcation of the state borders between the GDR and FRG and to the other agreements has generally been positive."

"We are in favor of developing relations between the GDR and FRG in accordance with the principles of international law and on the basis of the treaty system established between the socialist countries and FRG. There is no need to go into details here. We do not, however, ignore the fact that forces are gaining ground in the FRG which do not want normal relations, but hanker after 'dreams of a great Germany.' Although such views lack any real prospects we cannot take these tendencies lightly because behind them are key forces of monopoly capital, allied with the arms industry and Bonn generals, which have not given up their revanchist, expansionist aims. Such tendencies have recently increased in the FRG. Clearly encouraged by the exacerbation of the international situation, caused by NATO, these influential forces are stirring up a fresh tide of revanchism. It is noted with concern in many European states that authoritative quarters in the FRG are carrying on a nationalist propaganda with ever louder overtones of greater German chauvinism."

"One cannot help but get the impression that some people are paying lip service to the validity of the treaties concluded with the socialist countries only with the intention of disguising their activities directed against detente."

The multifaceted revanchist happenings in the FRG must be taken all the more seriously since neo-Nazi activities are also on the increase. They cause growing unease in states adjoining the FRG. In spite of all soothing assurances it is undeniable that neo-Nazi provocations are mounting, that new groups are forming and that the police and courts encourage their activities. At the same time powerful forces in the FRG are urging that the prosecution of war and Nazi crimes should shortly be barred by statute. International opinion is asking why the Federal Republic refuses to sign the UN convention on the nonapplicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity."

"There is continuing indignation at the practice of job denials and extension of probing against groups which can base their activities not only on legitimate humanistic and democratic concerns but also on the Potsdam Agreement. The network of police and secret service surveillance is being consolidated. The Federal Republic's secret services are reading and recording mail between the FRG and GDR as well as with other socialist states. Even FRG mass media had to admit this."

The report then describes the antipeace activities of the Peking leaders as a serious strain in international politics. The main thrust was directed against the Soviet Union and other socialist states. It was bound to cause concern that the Peking rulers not only openly propagate the alleged inevitability of a nuclear world war but are doing everything in order to inflame distrust and tensions in the world.

"Peking's actions blatantly show how reprehensible this policy is. Peking tries to hamper peaceful construction in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], defame the SRV politically, threaten it militarily and embroil it in new warlike conflicts. Kampuchea's attacks, directed by the Chinese leaders, against Vietnam signify the same thing. Apart from economic sanctions, they are trying to misuse Vietnamese citizens of Chinese stock as a fifth column and by continual border provocations they are trying to create tensions within the country and along the Chinese-Vietnamese border." The report says that the GDR will continue to do all it can to support Vietnam in its grim struggle.

"The Peking leaders are clearly about to create an antipeace bloc between the major imperialist states and China. In this process they are providing more direct support to revanchist positions taken up in the FRG toward the GDR. This is directed against the GDR's sovereign rights and at the same time against detente in Europe, against the Helsinki decisions."

The report then emphasizes: "Our sympathy and active solidarity is extended to the struggle of the national liberation movements in Africa, Asia and Latin America." The consolidation of relations with the progressive states continues to be a prime task of socialist foreign policy. The report expounds the GDR's view on a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East and says: "Separate conspiracies on the Camp David model cannot solve problems which concern all Arab peoples and all other peoples."

In view of southern African developments, the report says: "The GDR will extend undiminished solidarity to the struggle for complete independence by the Zimbabwe and Namibian liberation forces under the leadership of the Patriotic Front and the Southwest African People's Organization [SWAPO] and to the struggle of the movement led by the African National Congress against racial discrimination and apartheid in the Republic of South Africa."

The report highly rates the space flight of Sigmund Jaehn whose feat allowed the GDR to join the club of five nations, four of them socialist countries, which have sent cosmonauts into outer space.

On domestic affairs, the report says among other things, that the program of growth, prosperity and stability is being steadily fulfilled even under increasingly difficult external economic conditions. "Our country's economy is steadily continuing. On its sure foundation our party is systematically implementing its social policy program."

The report deals at length with the many advances in implementing the main economic task including increasing sales of consumer goods at stable prices. It points out that in view of growing demand for high fashioned clothing, Exquisit shops have recorded sales worth M760 million this year. Sales in Delikat shops are worth M725 million and Intershop sales worth M700 million. It follows that Exquisit and Delikat sales are only 1.6 percent of total turnover in line with the demand for higher-priced goods.

The report concludes: "All conditions exist for completing successfully the third year of the 1976-1980 5-year plan." Purposeful preparations are being made for the 1981-1985 5-year plan. Its policy is to consistently continue the main task as a long-term strategy and to render the unity of economic and social policy still closer.

"A key element in preparing the new 5-year plan is the further deepening of socialist economic integration with the fraternal countries of the socialist community. Special importance in this logical process is attached to the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR. The dominant feature of further GDR-USSR cooperation is the close integration of their physical and intellectual potential in solving major joint tasks ranging far into the future. This helps to strengthen the material-technological base of the economies of both our countries."

The report emphasizes that, in view of the increased activities of reactionary circles in imperialist states designed to block the process of detente, to step up the arms race and to enhance the preparedness for aggression by NATO forces, the SED has always devoted the requisite attention to the further development of national defense.

The report concludes: "Armed with the experience of this eventful and important year in implementing the decisions of our ninth party congress, with a clear view of the tasks and struggles ahead we are looking forward to the new year. It is the year of the great show of the achievements of established socialism on German soil, the year of the 30th anniversary of our socialist worker-peasant state.

"The comrades of the SED will once again dedicate themselves to do justice at all times in the interests of the GDR people and our international obligations."

1979 TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

DD141042Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1912 GMT 13 Dec 78 ID

[Text] Berlin--The protocol on GDR-Romanian trade for 1979 was signed in Berlin today by Gerhard Nitzschke, GDR deputy minister of foreign trade, and Dr Ion Stoin, Romania's deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. The negotiations, in which increased trade was agreed on for 1979, proceeded from the long-term trade agreement concluded by the two countries for the 1976-1980 period. They reflected the positive development of GDR-Romanian relations, specifically after the 1977 meeting of Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, with Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party.

The protocol contributes to implementing the targets of the comprehensive program for socialist economic integration of the CEMA countries. Key GDR exports will be machine tools, heavy engineering goods including lifting and transport equipment, construction and roadbuilding machinery, metallurgical equipment, textile machinery and plants, electrical engineering goods and diverse products of the chemical industry. Romania will deliver to the GDR among other goods metallurgical products, vehicles including motorized toppers, semitrailer units and passenger cars, tractors, electric motors, products of the chemical industry, shoes and other consumer goods, fresh and processed fruit and vegetables, wine and sparkling wine.

U.S., NATO BERATED FOR INTERFERENCE IN CYPRUS ISSUE

DW131455Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1115 GMT 13 Dec 78 DW

[Arno Friedmann commentary]

[Text] At an extraordinary plenary meeting the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus [AKEL] rejected any plans providing for mediating the Cyprus problem by NATO. Here are some remarks by Arno Friedmann on the intentions of the United States as well as on some of the connections: Several days ago the UN Security Council was informed by UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim that he had asked the two quarreling parties on Cyprus to resume the talks between their two ethnic groups, which had been suspended 1 and 1/2 years ago. At present, the two sides are examining the proposal and there is hope that Cypriot Greeks and Turks [words indistinct] will return to the conference table soon.

But there is yet another initiative which may entail fresh tensions and which therefore is dangerous for this crisis-prone area. During the past few months U.S. diplomats in mostly secret missions have explored the issues in the capitals concerned and, as a result, Washington suddenly presents a 12-point plan. It contains a clause which not all the interested parties recognized or want to recognize. Thus, it was approved by the rightist party of the Democratic Rally of former parliamentary President Glafkos Kliridhis, which, however, is not represented in the Cyprus Parliament. AKEL, the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus, on the other hand, convened an extraordinary plenary meeting of its Central Committee so as to warn the grief-stricken people of the island of the new dangers. In the Eastern Mediterranean Washington pursued its own strategic interests, it was said. For this reason, the principal aim consisted in transferring the Cyprus problem from the UN protectorate to the NATO protectorate. Yet it is known that it was three NATO states--Britain, Greece and Turkey--that provoked war and civil war in the island and endangered the existence of the small republic.

AKEL Secretary General Ezekias Papaioannou therefore denounced all intentions by the United States to volunteer for the role of mediator, and he plainly said that this could only be described as imperialist interference. What was at stake are plans for discussing the Cyprus problem at a conference comparable to Camp David. Such a plan, however, is clearly at odds also with the latest Cyprus resolutions of the UN General Assembly. It was only early in November that in resolution No 3315 the responsibility of the United Nations for a continuation of the talks between the ethnic groups had been reiterated in New York. Thus, it was necessary to discuss the new dangers looming for Cyprus at an extraordinary plenary meeting of the AKEL Central Committee. What the working people of the Mediterranean island continue to need for the implementation of the UN decisions and for the safeguarding of the existence of a united and independent Cyprus is our support and solidarity.

II. 14 Dec 78

H U N G A R Y

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OVARI-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SOFIA

LD101214Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 10 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The delegation of the MSZMP Central Committee has left for Sofia to participate in the international conference organized by the journal, PEACE AND SOCIALISM and the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee. The delegation is led by Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo. Its members include Janos Berecz, head of the party's Central Committee foreign department, and Snador Lakos, director of the social science institute.

BORBELY-LED MSZMP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PDRY

LD131508Y Budapest MTI in English 1101 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 13 (MTI)--Under the leadership of Sandor Borbely, secretary of the Central Committee, the delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party left for the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on Wednesday at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES 1979 BUDGET

LD131504Y Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 12 (MTI)--The agricultural committee of the Hungarian National Assembly discussed the next year's budget at its meeting held in Budapest on Tuesday.

At the meeting Imre Kovacs, deputy minister for agriculture and food, said that the farming sector was likely to fulfil its 1978 plan. The sector's contacts with companies belonging to ministries providing the industrial background, like companies producing foodstuffs, machinery and chemicals, have further improved. Labour organization and material economy were better and the performance attained in 1978 provides a sound foundation for starting the plan drawn up for 1979.

A 5-percent increase in plant cultivation output and a 2-percent growth in animal breeding have to contribute to accomplishing the 1979 plan and to improving the balance of the people's economy. But, as pointed out in the contribution made by Deputy Finance Minister Miklos Villany, progress has to be made (?by) the management, too. In many companies the raising of output is forced, disregarding what it costs in materials, machines and labour force. For this reason the state farms and farming cooperatives are encouraged to reduce production with too high deficit. The exporting of the most uneconomically produced goods will be discontinued, for instance, egg production is to diminish because this product can be sold in several countries with increasing deficit.

NEPSZABADSAG EXAMINES U.S. DOUBTS OVER 'CHINA CARD'

LD121254Y Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 12 (MTI)--Under the headline "Whose Card?" commentary is issued in NEPSZABADSAG's Tuesday issue written by the daily's Washington correspondent about Chinese-American relations. By way of introduction the article states that after a number of visits to Peking paid by America's businessmen, enthusiasm for the "Chinese card" has lessened nowadays in the USA.

"Maybe it is a result of the more thorough knowledge about the Chinese conditions and realities in the United States that certain sober business factors, and political circles attached to them, start to perceive more and more factors of insecurity behind the conception called "Chinese card," writes the commentator. "Disappointing for them in, on the one hand, that China continues to lack political stability. On the other hand, it becomes more and more obvious that China can be turned into a hard-hitting card against the Soviet Union only at the price of big economic investments, for the financing of which Peking does not have own funder.

Further on the article outlines that, while extremist anti-Soviet circles continue to make publicity for China as "an unlimited business," there are more and more persons on the other side posing the question: How much America can profit from China's economic progress, and is the United States really interested in bringing about a developed China?

"After all, Peking may allow for the West to develop the Chinese economy, to enhance in a direct and indirect way the country's (?military potentials), but in return it provides nothing put political backing for all this, designed against the Soviet Union, says the correspondent, quoting the similar opinion voices by Prof Ray Kline, director of the Georgetown Institute for Strategic Studies.

"The American opponents of the Chinese card may start from two different positions. One of them is protecting the interests of American imperialism against the [word indistinct] but not well considered enough adventure, the advocates of this include also Kline. They argue that the alliance of the Pacific Ocean is worth more for the United States than the hegemonist China. They say that the economic strength and military potentials of Japan, South Korea and Taiwan are by far surpassing that of China, which is trying only to outwit America for its own targets. Kline is fearing that if the United States were to give up Taiwan then Peking would within a short time of tolerance get hold of this insular country possessing modern industry, would unite it with the home-country keen on up-to-date technology, and by this (?a) process would be launched that would (?'provoke anxiety') in the western (?half) of the Pacific Ocean. Strange, but Kline's final conclusion is near to that of those who approach the question from the side of peace and collective security. He also concludes that the maintenance of the status quo in the region would serve America's interests better than the continuation of the game with Peking. Peking's claims--he advised--have to be turned over in a cool way. Should Peking because of this deny to make contacts closer the loser will not be Washington, quotes the commentary Professor Kline. [as received] It then concluded: "The question is whether these arguments will be appreciated by those who have already gone far in the dangerous game of cards."

PRC'S EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH U.S. DIPLOMATIC TIES VIEWED

LD131514Y Budapest MTI in English 1103 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 13 (MTI)--MTI's Peking correspondent Bela Elias reports: Observers in Peking have interpreted the latest Chinese and American statements that the process of normalization aimed at establishment of diplomatic relations has accelerated between China and the United States. This is indicated by the fact that Chinese leadership is receiving more American delegations, and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is also expected soon to visit Peking. In the last few weeks Chinese leadership have made several gestures to make it felt that it regards settlement of diplomatic relations with the United States urgent. Statements of Teng Hsiao-ping suggest that Peking has considerably modified its position on the Taiwan issue. Through an American journalist, Teng Hsiao-ping ensured Washington that the capitalist system can be retreated on Taiwan and U.S. investors can maintain economic and financial relations with Taiwan may [as received] the island be "unified" with continental China.

It is generally thought in Peking diplomatic and press circles that owing in the first place to foreign political and economic considerations, full normalization with the United States has become pressing for Chinese leadership. The foremost aim was formulated by Teng Hsiao-ping when he stated that only a Chinese-American alliance directed at the northern polar bear can secure peace and security for the world. That is to say, what Peking leadership wants is not less than a blatantly anti-Soviet Chinese-U.S. military alliance when it presses for full normalization of relations with United States. On the other hand, Teng Hsiao-ping and his colleagues expect a considerable acceleration of the flowing-in of American capital into China after diplomatic relations have been settled.

COMMENT ON LACK OF PROGRESS IN CHECKING ARMS RACE

LD132312Y Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 13 Dec 78 ID

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] There seems to have been a favorable development in international relations with the announcement in Moscow and Washington that a summit meeting could possibly take place between President Brezhnev and President Carter in January. The radio Budapest newsroom comments: Whether a summit meeting takes place naturally depends on the outcome of the discussions between Moscow and Washington on concluding a new agreement limiting strategic arms. And the Moscow and Washington announcements tend to indicate that there is a good possibility of the final touches being put on such an agreement that could be concluded in the near future.

Here it would be true to say that the world has been waiting for this agreement for some years, for it would be an important step forward in taking some of the heat out of the arms race. Unfortunately, the way the discussions have dragged has involved the possibility that the arms race would proceed at such a pace that it would surpass the limits where it could not be halted by a new SALT agreement. And, in fact, in the opinion of certain specialists, this has already happened.

Of course, it cannot be expected that a new agreement will automatically put an end to the arms race; that consumes several billions of dollars every year. And although the strategic arms limitation talks have priority on the question of disarmament, other discussions cannot be neglected. For despite the progress, which is encouraging, on a SALT-II agreement, it should not be forgotten that there has been little headway in other areas; and in fact the world is still faced with the dangers of the arms race.

For example, at the latest round of NATO meetings little or nothing was said about the disarmament proposals put forward by the Warsaw Treaty countries. But enough was said about the need to keep up the strength of the NATO powers. And, regardless of the arguments put forward, the NATO countries have clearly decided to embark on increasing their military potential, as shown by the fact that the military expenditure of the NATO countries is to be increased by 3 percent a year. And from the attitude adopted by the NATO countries, the only conclusion that can be drawn is that they are intent on gaining unilateral advantages, although it should be obvious to every sober-minded politician that this cannot ensure real security. For this also compels the Warsaw Treaty member states to strengthen their defense potential. And so a balance will be created sooner or later, but always on a high level, which does not increase security but the sense of danger. With this background it is to be hoped that the successful conclusion of the new SALT agreement will naturally lead to similar (?profits) in the disarmament discussions.

AGENDA FOR 21ST SEJM SESSION REPORTED

LD140020Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The Sejm Presidium has decided to convene the 21st session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic on 20 and 21 December this year. The agenda for the session will include a report from the Commission for Mandates and Regulations on the filling of the post of deputy in Constituency No 23 in Gliwice; a report of the Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances on the drafts and resolutions on the national socioeconomic plan for 1979, and the budget bill. A report of the Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice on badges and uniforms is also on the agenda, as are a report on the government bill on the final date of the current term of office of people's assessors in district, labor and social insurance tribunals; deputies' questions and also changes in the composition of the Sejm commissions.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON PRC'S MILITARISM

LD132228Y Warsaw PAP in English 1311 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

["West and China"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Dec, PAP--As already reported, the daily TRYBUNA LUDU carries today an article headlined as above. Excerpts below:

"Peking's armaments ambitions are generally known. As far as military potential goes, China is far from the status of a superpower. The assistance of the West, however, in arming that big country pursuing openly an anti-detente policy directed against the USSR and other socialist countries, would undoubtedly affect the international atmosphere.

"It would simultaneously destabilize the situation in many countries of Asia. A number of Asian countries, India, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, would take the West-assisted China's armaments as a threat to their security and interests. Thus a chance for eliminating tension in that part of the world would be lost.

"Items on the Chinese list of possible imports are not a secret.

"Vice Premier Wang Cheng, who recently paid a visit to Britain, assured his counterparts that the British-Chinese turnover could reach in the next seven years the value of 10,000 million dollars. The sum would comprise the costs of extremely expensive military orders."

"The Chinese mission which stayed in France signed there a frame agreement providing for the growth of the two-way trade to 13,000 million dollars. Orders for non-military equipment placed by Chinese delegations were inconspicuous.

"In Peking, a West German consortium concluded a 4,000 million dollars agreement which seems to be indirectly connected with Chinese plans of military purchases in the FRG. Also in Italy the Chinese representatives have probed into the possibilities of buying ship engines and military vehicles.

"The United States is negotiating with China the export of a satellite communications system.

"Doubtless, some Western diplomatic centers are well aware of the fact that good relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries provide the basis for the world structure of peace, detente and security. To endanger them because of the policy pursued by China is not worth the price. Also, some political circles in the West are conscious that the selling of arms to China would be dangerous for the West itself.

"One need not be a prophet to foretell that China will not be contented with the role of a playing card in the West's hand, that it will strive to play their policy, according to the principles of reciprocity, as well, which would surely be incompatible with the vital interests of world peace and hence with the interests of states and peoples in the West," TRYBUNA LUDU concluded.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS ON WOJTASZEK'S ASIAN VISIT

Communique on Malaysian Visit

AU121347Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Dec 78 p 2 AU

[PAP report on communique issued in Kuala Lumpur on the 4-6 December official visit by Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek to Malaysia]

[Text] The final communique on the results of E. Wojtaszek's visit to Malaysia states among other things that THE SIDES DISCUSSED VARIOUS ASPECTS OF BILATERAL RELATIONS AND EXCHANGED VIEWS ON THE REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ISSUES INTERESTING THEM.

The Polish and Malaysian foreign ministers reviewed mutual relations in the area of policy, trade, economy, and in other areas. They noted with satisfaction that these relations are developing favorably, and expressed the conviction that there are further possibilities for expanding them in the area of economy, culture and sport. The Polish foreign minister expressed support for Malaysia's positive role in Southeast Asia. The sides exchanged views on the issue of transforming this region into a zone of peace. The two ministers stressed the importance of detente and the need to extend it to every sphere and to every area of the world.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF MALAYSIA EXPRESSED SUPPORT FOR THE POLISH PROPOSAL, SUBMITTED TO THE UNITED NATIONS, THAT SOCIETIES SHOULD BE EDUCATED IN THE SPIRIT OF PEACE.

Conceding that the arms race has achieved a dangerous level, the ministers came out decidedly for taking measures to halt this arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and for convening a world disarmament conference. They also expressed support for the establishment of atom-free zones in various parts of the world.

Minister Emil Wojtaszek invited Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen to pay a visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

Talks in Thailand

AU121344Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9-10 Dec 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[PAP report: "The Talks of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic in Thailand"]

[Text] BANGKOK--SPECIAL PAP CORRESPONDENT BOGDAN MOSZKIEWICZ WRITES: EMIL WOJTASZEK, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC, HAS PAID AN OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND. [paragraph continues]

HE WAS RECEIVED IN AUDIENCE BY KING PHUMIPHON ADUNYADET AND BY PRIME MINISTER GEN KRIANGSAK CHAMANAN.

During the talk with the prime minister the sides noted the increasing possibilities of economic cooperation, which are already considerable, between the two countries. Taking into consideration the economic potentials of Poland and Thailand, the sides agreed that the existing trade exchanges may be extended in the coming year, to the advantage of both countries. The sides also expressed their satisfaction with the fact that the two countries' views regarding the fundamental international issues are identical or similar.

MINISTER WOJTASZEK HAD TWO-DAY TALKS WITH UPPADIT PACHARIYANGKUN, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THAILAND. The talks took place in a meaningful, constructive and friendly atmosphere.

The sides made an extensive exchange of views on the current state of and prospects for the development of relations between the two countries, and on international questions. THE SIDES NOTED THAT, REGARDLESS OF THEIR DIFFERENT SOCIOPOLITICAL SYSTEMS, THEIR BILATERAL RELATIONS ARE DEVELOPING FAVORABLY IN VARIOUS AREAS AND THAT REAL POSSIBILITIES EXIST FOR EXPANDING THEM. The sides stressed that the conclusion of a trade and payments agreement will favor the development of advantageous trade exchanges and economic cooperation. The sides drew attention to the importance of the personal contacts between representatives of Poland and Thailand, and agreed that it is desirable for the two ministries of foreign affairs to hold consistent consultations. The two sides will also take action to increase their cultural and scientific-technical cooperation.

THE SIDES CAME OUT FOR CONSOLIDATING THE PROCESS OF DETENTE, STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY AND DEVELOPING EQUAL AND MUTUALLY ADVANTAGEOUS COOPERATION AMONG ALL STATES ON THE PRINCIPLES OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE. The sides reaffirmed that halting the arms race is of particular significance for achieving these aims and that the process of political detente should be expressed by military detente.

The sides highly evaluated the importance of the CSCE Final Act for improving the political climate in Europe.

Reviewing the situation in Southeast Asia, the sides stressed that international disputes should be settled by peaceful means.

THE SIDES CAME OUT FOR WORKING OUT A NEW MODEL OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS, AND STRESSED THE HARMFUL CHARACTER OF PROTECTIONIST PRACTICES.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC INVITED THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THAILAND TO PAY A VISIT TO POLAND. THE INVITATION WAS ACCEPTED WITH SATISFACTION.

On Friday the sides signed an agreement preventing double taxation in Polish-Thai relations.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES ACADEMY OF SCIENCES EXECUTIVE BOARD

ID111920Y Warsaw PAP in English 1706 GMT 11 Dec 78 ID

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Dec, PAP--Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz today received the executive of the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN)--PAN president, Professor Witold Nowcki, vice-presidents Professor Jan Szczepanski, Professor Szczepan Pieniazek, Professor Jerzy Litwiniszyn, Professor Andrzej Trautman, PAN scientific secretary Professor Jan Kaczmarek and others.

The talks covered basic issues decisive for the development of sciences in the country as well as mechanisms of applying science in the national economy. Representatives of PAN presented the latest scientific achievements and proposals for putting them into effect.

Also, expertises and prognoses worked out by PAN were discussed related to the development of agriculture, nation's diet and health programme, the country's raw material reserves and their effective utilization, power industry and demography.

The PAN scientific secretary briefed the premier on the work on drafting a PAN research programme for the years 1981-1985.

Emphasizing the growing role of research in the country's life, Premier Jaroszewicz congratulated the PAN executive on the attainments of PAN. At the same time he pointed to the necessity of further acceleration of implementing the results of research. Premier Jaroszewicz stressed that modernization of many branches of Polish economy and industry was possible due to the achievements of Polish science.

The advanced economy requires new research methods, new theories, technologies and constructions, the premier emphasized. He assured that the leadership of the party and government will continue to support the initiatives and strivings aimed at developing science [for] the good of the country.

WEEKLY MARKS HUMAN RIGHTS DECLARATION ANNIVERSARY

ID141030Y Warsaw PAP in English 0918 GMT 14 Dec 78 ID

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Dec, PAP--The weekly PERSPEKTYWY published a commentary by Jerzy Walasek devoted to the 30th anniversary of the human rights declaration. The author writes:

"Poland, apart from the USSR, always belonged to the countries most actively opposing the violation of human rights and which have presented their own proposals in this area. Majority of them have been designed to avert the threat of fascism and crimes against humanity. Already during the discussion over the human rights declaration draft the then Polish foreign minister Zygmunt Modelewski drew attention to that question. It was at Poland's initiative that this problematique was included in the international legal regulations. It still constitutes one of the leading directions of Polish activity in the United Nations as is evidenced by the latest Polish proposal on the preparation of societies for life in peace.

"Principles of the socialist system give to the human rights a top position in the political and economic practice of this country. Poland has ratified 11 out of the 19 human rights conventions binding at present. In many cases Polish legislature is ahead of international acts. As it was stressed recently in the Sejm during a discussion devoted to the implementation of the covenants of civic and political rights in Poland, this deeply humanistic conception of human rights has its source in the most progressive traditions of the thousand-year history of the Polish state.

"The universal human rights declaration has lent to international cooperation in the dissemination of these rights the rank of one of the chief imperatives of our epoch".

DECLARATION ISSUED ON ETHIOPIAN LEADER'S VISIT

AUL31211Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Dec 78 pp 1, 2 AU

["Declaration of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of socialist Ethiopia," issued in Bucharest on December 7 on the occasion of the visit by Ethiopian chief of state Mengistu Haile Mariam]

[Text] The Socialist Republic of Romania and socialist Ethiopia, expressing satisfaction with the favorable evolution of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries' peoples, relations based on mutual trust and understanding, and determined to further expand their fruitful cooperation in all areas of common interest;

Reasserting the right of all states to an independent economic, social and cultural development, to international cooperation and to unrestricted access to modern science and technology, believing that the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy of domination and exploitation constitutes a major obstacle for the fulfillment of the goals and aspirations harbored by oppressed peoples everywhere, and a threat for international peace and security;

Aware of the responsibility borne by all states for creating conditions conducive to peace, security and cooperation among all peoples;

Stressing that it is important that all states play a more active role in solving international problems, firmly determined to contribute actively to promoting a world policy of cooperation among the states, based on the principles of sovereign equality, national independence, territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of states;

Convinced of the need to intensify efforts aimed at eliminating underdevelopment, establishing a new world economic order and insuring more rapid progress for the developing countries;

Deeply concerned about the escalation of the arms race, which is seriously endangering the cause of international peace and security, and convinced of the need to adopt resolute disarmament measures, primarily for nuclear disarmament;

Believing that the socialist countries and all progressive, democratic, peace-loving, and anti-imperialist forces are making a decisive contribution to promoting peace and progress for all the nations;

Believing that the nonaligned movement is playing an important role in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for peace, freedom and for consolidating detente, and for defending national independence and sovereignty;

Emphasizing the special contribution made by the African peoples and states to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and racism, and for eliminating the policy of exploitation and oppression;

Highlighting their militant solidarity with and active support for the national liberation movements of southern Africa struggling to finally eliminate colonialism and neocolonialism, and the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination, and to enforce respect for all the African peoples' legitimate right to a free and independent development;

Reasserting the principles and goals of the United Nations and the need for measures to strengthen the UN role in solving mankind's major problems;

I. Solemnly declare their joint determination:

- A. To expand and deepen their relations of friendship and cooperation in political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other areas of common interest;
- B. To promote economic cooperation in various areas on mutually advantageous bases, to expand and intensify commercial exchanges and cooperation in industrial and agricultural production, with a view to optimally utilizing their natural and human resources;
- C. To develop and deepen their cooperation in the areas of science, culture, arts, cadre training, education, sports and tourism, with a view to further promoting the understanding and strengthening the traditional friendship between their two peoples;
- D. To intensify their bilateral cooperation in political and diplomatic areas and at the international level, within the framework of the United Nations and its specialized institutions.

II. Solemnly proclaim their joint determination to base their bilateral relations on the following principles:

- A. The sacred right of each state to a free life, to national independence, territorial sovereignty and integrity, and to peace and security;
- B. The inalienable right of each people, stemming from their sovereign rights, to independently decide on their fate, to freely choose and develop their political, economic and social system, and to exercise permanent sovereignty over their own natural resources;
- C. Each state's obligation to struggle to eliminate colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination for good;
- D. Equal sovereignty among all states;
- E. Respect for the inviolability of borders and the territorial integrity of each state, and in consequence thereof abstention from any attempt against the national unity or territorial integrity of another state, and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states--nonobservance of these principles constitutes a grave threat for international peace and security;
- F. The states' obligation to refrain from using force or the threat of force in international relations, and from any form of constraint and domination of other states;
- G. All the states' obligation to settle their international conflicts through peaceful means, without infringing on any state's inalienable right to use every means of self-defense, including military options, in the event that its national sovereignty and independence, or its territorial integrity are threatened;
- H. The right and obligation of the states to cooperate among themselves in all areas, on the basis of sovereign equality, mutual advantage and noninterference in internal affairs, with the view to safeguarding international peace and security, and promoting the economic and social progress of all nations;
- I. Each state's right to have unrestricted access to science and technology, including peaceful nuclear technologies.

III. Declare their joint resolution to work firmly and consistently to:

A. Promote in the world a policy of cooperation and collaboration among all states, based on the principles formulated in this declaration;

B. Establish a new world economic order based on principles of full equality and equity, which should insure conditions favorable to a balanced development of all areas of the world and to the development of the whole world economy, and which should lead to reducing the gaps between developed and developing countries;

C. Strengthen the solidarity and action unity of the developing countries, with a view to establishing the new world economic order and intensifying their mutually advantageous cooperation, based on sovereign equality and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states;

D. Adopt specific and efficient measures for general and primarily nuclear disarmament, and to bring about agreements envisaging firm measures to halt the arms race, and to allocate part of the funds freed by disarmament to each country's socioeconomic development, and to encourage the development efforts of economically backward countries;

E. Enhance the UN role in promoting the cause of international peace and security, detente, disarmament, a new world economic order, and the struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid.

IV. To examine the implementation of the provisions of the present declaration, the Socialist Republic of Romania and socialist Ethiopia will consult periodically at all levels, through both regular diplomatic channels and through exchanges of delegations.

Drawn up in Bucharest on 7 December 1978, in two original copies, each in Romanian, Amharic and English, all texts being equally valid.

[Signed] For the Socialist Republic of Romania by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the republic; for socialist Ethiopia by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council; and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and supreme commander of the revolutionary army.

TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ETHIOPIAN LEADER'S VISIT

AU131230Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Dec 78 p 2 AU

[Text of Romanian-Ethiopian communique issued on the visit of the Ethiopian head of state, Mengistu Haile Mariam, to Romania from 5-7 December 1978]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, paid an official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania from 5-7 December 1978, accompanied by members of his country's leadership.

The head of the Ethiopian state, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, and the official delegation accompanying him visited economic units and sociocultural establishments in Bucharest and in the country, and enjoyed everywhere a welcome full of hospitality, and eloquent expression of the feelings of friendship which the Romanian people harbor for the Ethiopian people.

During the visit, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam conducted official talks in an atmosphere of friendship, esteem and mutual trust and understanding.

The talks were attended for the Romanian side by: Comrades Manea Manescu, prime minister of the government, Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry, Lt Gen Ion Hortopan, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff, Tudor Postelnicu, minister secretary of state of the Ministry of Interior and chief of the state security department, Nicolae Constantin, chief of the group of counselors to the president of the republic, Constantin Mitea, counselor to the president of the republic, Alexandru Rosu, deputy minister of machine-building and Gheorghe Picos, deputy minister of finance. The talks were attended for the Ethiopian side by Comrades Berhanu Baye, member of the PMAC standing committee in charge of foreign affairs, Gessese Wolde Kidan, member of the PMAC standing committee in charge of economic affairs, Yehwalashet Girma, PMAC member, Mengistu Gemechu, PMAC member, Ashagre Yigletu, minister of commerce and tourism, Teferra Wolde-Semayit, minister of finance, Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs, Tesfaye Dinka, minister of industry, Col Tesfaye Wolde Selassie, chief of the state security, and Getachew Kibret, political adviser of the Council of Ministers.

During the talks, the two sides briefed each other about the activity carried on in socioeconomic construction in the two countries. They made a profound analysis of the stage of bilateral relations, and of their prospects for development, and exchanged views on international matters of common interest.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu described the devoted activity carried out by the Romanian people in close unity with the RCP to implement the 11th congress decisions and those of the national conference, and the program of building a comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also stressed the important successes recorded by the Romanian people in the all-round development of the economy, science and culture, in deepening socialist democracy and in improving the working people's living standard.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam reported on the achievements of the Ethiopian revolution in changing the economic and social life in Ethiopia, and on the heroic struggle waged by the Ethiopian people to defend the revolution and the fatherland's integrity and unity. He also spoke about the victory won by the Ethiopian people in their struggle against imperialist machinations and those of domestic and foreign reactionary elements. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam also extensively reported the national campaign on economic reconstruction.

In a desire to further strengthen friendly relations between the two countries and peoples, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam signed the declaration of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of socialist Ethiopia.

The two sides stressed the favorable evolution of relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and socialist Ethiopia, and reasserted their determination to continue to act to intensify and deepen the relations of traditional friendship and all-round cooperation, and the relations of solidarity between the two countries and peoples.

Determined to develop cooperation in industry, agriculture, mines, transportation, trade, education and health, the two sides agreed that the competent bodies from Romania and Ethiopia should establish targets and identify projects of common interest, and should work out a program for implementing them. For this purpose, an agreement on economic and technical cooperation and an agreement on credits were signed. To promote and coordinate these actions, the two sides decided that a joint government commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation should be set up which should meet alternately in Bucharest and Addis Ababa.

The heads of the Romanian and Ethiopian states also decided to intensify relations in the field of education, especially in shaping and training cadres, in the field of science and culture, to become better acquainted with the material and cultural values created by the two peoples.

In assessing the positive role which can be played by diplomatic missions in promoting cooperation between the two nations, the two sides stressed the importance of appointing, as soon as possible, ambassadors to their respective capitals.

Examining the international situation, the two sides stressed the ever more forceful assertion of the nations' and peoples' will to master their destinies, to oppose the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy of domination, to master their natural resources and shape their lives as they wish, and to cooperate on the basis of fully equal rights in a climate of peace and security. In this context, the two sides agreed that a decisive role in the development of the current international positive trends is incumbent upon the socialist countries, the developing countries and nonaligned states, on the communist and workers parties and other progressive and democratic forces whose historical mission is to achieve a world of social and national justice and of fruitful and friendly cooperation among all world nations. The two sides reasserted the need that relations among all states should be based on the principles of sovereign equality, respect for national independence, territorial integrity, mutual advantage and non-interference in internal affairs.

The sides stressed that the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order that will create conditions for cooperation on equal footing among all states, and will insure a rapid development for less developed countries, as well as economic, technical and social progress for all mankind, are today basic problems of mankind and an essential condition for strengthening peace and security in the world. In this context, the two heads of state stressed the importance of the next UN General Assembly special session in 1980 devoted to the new international economic order. They assessed that, to prepare for this session properly, it is necessary to strengthen the solidarity and unity of action of all developing countries and their close cooperation in order to agree on a clear concept and program of tangible measures.

Within the framework of the exchange of views on the process of achieving security and cooperation in Europe, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu referred to the need to intensify efforts aimed at implementing all principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, at adopting concrete and efficient measures for military disengagement and disarmament, without which it is not possible to insure peace and European security, and at expanding multilateral cooperation in the economic, scientific-technical and cultural fields among all states on the continent. The two sides stressed that strengthening security and intensifying cooperation in Europe will exert a positive influence on the international political climate, on peace and security throughout the world.

Both sides reasserted their wish that peace be restored in the Horn of Africa on the basis of mutual respect by all countries in that area for national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, the inviolability of borders and noninterference in internal affairs in conformity with the UN and OAU Charter and in conformity with the resolutions of this African organization, so that the states in that area are able to focus their efforts on national reconstruction and on insuring their socioeconomic development.

The two sides voiced their concern in connection with the conflicts in various parts of the world and stressed the danger these conflicts pose for peace.

Practice demonstrates that the use of force not only does not solve conflicts, but, on the contrary aggravates them. Resorting to force endangers national independence, socioeconomic progress and the respective peoples' well-being, and burdens the economies of such countries. At the same time, the use of force generates new conflicts which endanger international peace and security. At the same time, both sides reasserted each state's inalienable right to protect itself by all means, including military means, against any attempt to violate its national independence and territorial integrity. They reasserted the right of the national liberation movements, which are struggling against imperialism and colonialism, to resort to any means, including armed struggle, to achieve their peoples' legitimate aspirations.

The two sides advocated solving the Middle East conflict by negotiations for the establishment of a lasting and just peace in that area which will bring about the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied after the 1967 war, and which will resolve the Palestinian people's problem, including insuring their right to self-determination and to create their own independent state. At the same time, the peaceful solution of the conflict must insure the integrity and sovereignty of all states in that area. The global solution of the conflict can be achieved only through the collective efforts of all sides concerned, with the direct participation of all sides, including the PLO, the legitimate and genuine representative of the Palestinian people, on an equal footing with the other participants.

Examining the situation in Africa, the two sides reasserted their support for eliminating the vestiges of colonialism of neocolonialism and of the practices of racism and apartheid. Expressing their deep concern for the atmosphere of tension created by the racist regimes in southern Africa, they condemned their aggressive actions against independent African states. The two sides noted with profound concern the constant worsening of the situation in southern Africa, and condemned the attempts of the racist, colonialist and imperialist forces to thwart, by various maneuvers and armed actions, the efforts made by African, nonaligned and other countries to achieve the legitimate aspirations of the peoples in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. The two sides assessed that pressure from outside and attempts at imposing foreign colonialist solutions are a serious danger for security in that area and present unpredictable consequences for world peace.

The two sides stressed the increasing importance of the role of the OAU in strengthening national independence, promoting socioeconomic development and in establishing a climate of peace, well-being and cooperation among the countries on this continent.

The heads of state of Romania and Ethiopia assessed that disarmament is one of the most important problems of the present day world. They stressed the pressing need to adopt tangible measures aimed at stopping the arms race and to achieve general and primarily nuclear disarmament. The two heads of state favored the use of a part of the means saved through disarmament for promoting the economic progress of the developing countries. They assessed that an increased contribution by their countries to the cause of detente and peace--goals of decisive importance for mankind's destiny--first and foremost requires the strengthening of their own economic and political potential, the successful implementation of the programs of socioeconomic development and of their peoples' material and cultural well-being.

They believed that under current conditions it is necessary to increase the role played by the United Nations in resolving the complex problems of the present-day world, in defending the peoples' independence and sovereignty, and in developing cooperation on the basis of equality among all world countries.

In stressing with particular satisfaction the fruitful cooperation established between the two countries at an international level, the two sides agreed to strengthen and expand this cooperation within the United Nations and its specialized bodies and within the "Group of 77."

Both sides voiced their complete satisfaction with the fruitful results of the visit of the head of state of socialist Ethiopia to Romania, and assessed that the talks conducted and the agreements concluded on this occasion will give a new and forceful impetus to developing friendly relations and cooperation and solidarity between the two countries and peoples, and that they will also contribute to the cause of peace and international cooperation.

Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC, of the Council of Ministers and supreme commander of the revolutionary army of socialist Ethiopia, extended warm thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on his own behalf and that of the Ethiopian delegation for the special hospitality and the feelings of esteem and friendship they enjoyed throughout their visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam extended an invitation to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to pay an official and friendly visit to socialist Ethiopia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, and the date of the visit will be established through diplomatic channels.

Bucharest, 7 December 1978.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES URUGUAYAN AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

AU130009Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 12 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Romanian President Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Juan Ansa Bordagaray, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Uruguay to our country. On presenting his credentials, the ambassador extended to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu most heartfelt and cordial wishes for personal happiness and prosperity for the Socialist Republic of Romania on behalf of the president of the Republic of Uruguay.

In his speech, the new ambassador recalled the traditional good relations between the two countries and the existing opportunities for expanding them in the future. He stressed that Uruguay and its government follow with great interest Romania's outstanding industrial development and efforts to fully use its own resources for the well-being and happiness of the Romanian people. The similar concern of the Uruguayan Government and the similar foreign policy principles will contribute toward finding common policy points which will consolidate the present relations between the two governments and peoples. The new ambassador also expressed the desire to contribute toward consolidating and promoting friendly relations between Uruguay and Romania.

On receiving the ambassador's credentials, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in turn extended cordial wishes for health and happiness and greetings to the president of the Republic of Uruguay as well as wishes for progress and prosperity to the friendly Uruguayan people. In his reply, the Romanian chief of state said that Romania devotes its forces to socioeconomic development and to successfully building the new social system. He said that Romania also promotes broad relations of cooperation with all states, regardless of their social and political system, on the basis of the principles of international law. Relations between Romania and Uruguay are also based on these relations.

By continuing to firmly act in the spirit of full equality and mutual respect, and also on the basis of language and culture affinities between our peoples, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said, we will be able to raise Romanian-Uruguayan relations onto higher levels, in the interest and to the benefit of the two peoples and of the cause of cooperation and peace in the world.

After the presentation ceremony, Romania's president had a cordial talk with the ambassador of the Republic of Uruguay.

DEPUTY PREMIER NICULESCU CONCLUDES TALKS IN PRC

AU130004Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 12 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Peking, 12 Dec, AGERPRES--Working meetings concluded in Peking, on December 12, between Paul Niculescu, Romanian deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania in the Romanian-Chinese governmental joint commission for economic and technical collaboration, and Ch'en Mu-hua, vice premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, chairman for China in the commission. During the talks the sides highlighted the positive results marked in the ample work deployed by ministries, leading bodies and economic enterprises for implementing the agreements and accords signed during President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to People's China in May, and during the Romanian visit last August by Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

The sides examined the stage of the projects being carried through in cooperation both in China and in Romania in machine building, metallurgy, chemistry, wood processing industry, food industry and in other industries, the cooperation activity on third markets, cooperation in technical and scientific research, the possibilities existing for enlarging the goods exchanges, and concrete measures have been established for carrying through all the actions covenanted at summit level.

The sides considered that the results scored in developing economy, the perspective programmes of the two countries offer wide possibilities for further expanding long-term collaboration economically, scientifically and technically, in various branches of industry as well as in other domains of mutual interest, and for further enlarging and diversifying trade exchanges.

Paul Niculescu also met Chou Tzu-chien, first minister of mechanical industry, and Tseng Tsie [name as received], deputy minister of foreign trade, other executives of [word indistinct] institutions. They examined concrete matters of collaboration in the respective domains, and established the necessary measures. The meeting passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES DEPUTY PREMIER MICULESCU

AU132035Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 13 Dec 78 AU

[Text] A message from President Nicolae Ceausescu was conveyed today to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus by Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of agriculture and food industry. The Syrian head of state cordially thanked the envoy for the message and asked him to extend warmest wishes for health to Romania's president, and wishes for happiness and success to the friendly Romanian people.

Recalling with pleasure his meetings with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in Damascus and Bucharest, President Hafiz al-Asad expressed satisfaction with the implementation of bilateral agreements in various fields, and said that this serves the interests of both countries and peoples and the cause of peace and international cooperation. The Syrian president appreciated the consistency with which Romania's president advocates a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East situation, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's untiring efforts to establish a climate of understanding and peace throughout the world.

COLLOQUIUM WITH U.S. ON DISARMAMENT HELD IN BUCHAREST

AU130000Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 12 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Dec, AGERPRES--A Romanian-American colloquium on disarmament issues took place in Bucharest, on December 12, organized by the Romanian association of international law and international relations, and the American library. Romanian and U.S. experts in disarmament attended.

CAZACU MEETS REVOLUTION COUNCIL MEMBERS IN LISBON

AU130006Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 12 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Lisbon, 12 Dec, AGERPRES--The common will to deepen relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian and the Portuguese peoples was expressed during the meeting between Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Romanian deputy prime minister, now visiting Portugal, and members of the Revolutionary Council--General Franco [word indistinct] and Commander [words indistinct].

On the occasion the sides also showed the good relations between the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front the Revolutionary Council in Portugal. At the same time the sides exchanged opinions on the main issues of the present international life.

The members of the Revolutionary Council expressed their high esteem and consideration for the activity of President Nicolae Ceausescu, and stressed the particular importance Romania's independent and constructive policy represents at present for strengthening international peace and security.

Cazacu Meets AVANTE Director

AU132045Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 13 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Lisbon, 13 Dec, AGERPRES--The delegation of the Romanian Communist Party, led by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., now visiting Portugal at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party, met Antonio Dias Lourenco, member of the Political Commission of the C.C. of the P.C.P., director of the AVANTE weekly, the leading publication of the Portuguese Communist Party. On the occasion problems were discussed concerning collaboration between SCINTEIA, organ of the C.C. of the R.C.P., and AVANTE, the contribution they can make to better knowing the activity of the two parties, the relations between the two countries, to getting the Romanian and Portuguese peoples closer together.

ITALY'S FANFANI RECEIVES BUCHAREST ACADEMY TITLE

AU122358Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 12 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Dec, AGERPRES--The ceremony took place on December 12 of conferring the title of Doctor Honoris Causa of the Bucharest Academy of Economic Studies on Amintore Fanfani, president of the Senate of the Italian Republic, for his distinguished activity of recontrubution to the development of the relations of collaboration between Italy and Romania.

Professor N.N. Constantinescu, D.Sc., corresponding member of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, eulogized Amintore Fanfani's personality, stressing his didactic and scientific activity. The speaker emphasized that the president of the Italian Senate is one of the most illustrious representatives of the economic thinking in Italy, who unfolded along four decades intense research activity, presented in a considerable number of specialty works. It was pointed out that the prominent scientist is also one of the most remarkable Italian politicians. In his capacity as president of the Senate, Amintore Fanfani deploys sustained political activity in the international arena for the building up of a climate of peace and detente, for the constructive resolution of the issues facing contemporary mankind.

At the same time the speaker emphasized that Amintore Fanfani is a great sincere friend of Romania, a champion of developing the Romanian-Italian relations.

The president of the Italian Senate warmly thanked for the high title conferred, noting he saw in this a fresh and pregnant expression of the good relations of friendship established and developing between Romania and Italy, between the two peoples. In conclusion, Amintore Fanfani lectured on "development and perspectives of contemporary (?social) systems".

DEPUTY PREMIER OPREA RECEIVES GDR DEPUTY MINISTER

AU131226Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0828 GMT 13 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Dec, AGERPRES--Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister received Fritz Hilbert, deputy minister of science and education of the G.D.R., chairman for his country in the proceedings of the session of the joint commission for scientific and technological collaboration. On the occasion problems were discussed concerning collaboration between Romania and the G.D.R. in science and technology, the possibilities to expand and diversify mutually advantageous cooperation in these domains of activity.

GDR Cooperation Commission Meets

LD140056Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Dec, AGERPRES--Over December 12-13 Bucharest was the venue of the proceeding of the 22nd session of the joint commission of technical and scientific cooperation between Romania and the German Democratic Republic. Analysing the way cooperation developed over the period elapsed since the proceeding session, the session positively assessed the results marked in mining, energy, metallurgy, machine building and agriculture. New measures were covenanted for deepening and intensifying cooperation aiming at increasing efficiency of these activities.

On the occasion of his Romanian presence, Fritz Hilbert, deputy minister of science and technology, chairman for the G.D.R. in the commission, as well as the members of the delegation called on Ion Urso, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology. During the interview the sides expressed the will of the two sides to further deepen and intensify technical and scientific cooperation to advantage of the two countries.

ROMANIA LIBERA URGES SOCIALIST STATES TO WORK FOR DISARMAMENT

AU121304Y Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 11 Dec 78 p 6 AU

[Ion Stoica: "Socialism and Peace"]

[Excerpts] The socialist countries are linked by a community of interests stemming from the fact that they are building the same system and have the same basic aspirations. At the same time, each of these countries has its specific problems and diverse objective conditions, which makes them work out and apply their own strategies and solutions at the national level. These factors are also the objective source of different views on various issues and concrete working methods, as expressions of the specific conditions prevailing in each country, which must be dealt with specifically. In each socialist country, the party is the only one that is most conversant with the national conditions, the only one capable of realizing the projects best suited to that country. This enriches the wealth of practice in socialist construction, and the success of socialist construction in each socialist country increases the prestige of the new system in the world. Reality has demonstrated that the force of socialism is the sum total of the economic and social strength of each socialist country. The progress made in all areas in each socialist state is the only element that can increase the force of attraction of socialism as such.

Cooperation among the socialist countries is another factor contributing to the above. This cooperation must constitute a model of new international relations, based on mutual respect for basic national prerogatives, and on respect for everyone's viewpoints. This would forge a new type of solidarity among the socialist countries, based on each country's interests and on the general interests of socialism. Thus, the fruits of cooperation must contribute to the development of all sides, and what is achieved jointly must benefit all the participating socialist states equally. Only thus will it be proven that socialism is a creative system, a system within which each state can develop freely, harmoniously combining its own interests with the general interests of socialism. Naturally, the different historical, national and social conditions amid which socialism is built bring about situations in which different views arise on certain issues and concrete working methods. Our party believes that this should not affect relations among the socialist peoples and countries, their friendship and solidarity.

A special role in enhancing the force of socialism is incumbent on continuously improving economic cooperation among the socialist countries, on promoting superior forms of production sharing, and on the adoption of long-term programs. The fact that the socialist states are engaged in intensive development efforts, and that to pursue them they need peaceful international relations of cooperation, and not confrontation and tension, emphasizes the primary role that must be played by the socialist countries and by all socialist forces in consolidating peace in the world and preventing a new war. To fulfill this role, the socialist countries must struggle for disarmament and for genuine democratization in international relations--the chief means of consolidating peace and detente in the world, and of insuring conditions for peaceful development for all the peoples, conditions favorable exclusively for constructive work.

In view of the situation prevailing in the contemporary world, the existence in the world of trends to perpetuate the policy of domination and force, and to ignore the basic prerogatives of certain countries and peoples, should not be underrated. However, the prevailing developments and phenomena show that the weight and influence of the forces of peace, favorable to detente and to respect for national independence and sovereignty, are increasing in the world, and this is the underlying trend. Our party and state believe that the socialist countries, the progressive revolutionary forces and all peoples must firmly oppose any escalation in the arms race, and must reject any increase in military expenditures and any measures aimed at strengthening or expanding the military blocs. We must work to eliminate any displays of force.

These conclusions have also been asserted in party and state documents in other socialist countries, in statements and speeches by party leaders and other political personalities from those countries.

While attaching great importance to insuring Socialist Romania's defense capabilities, our party and government believe that these defense measures should be rational and not burden the people and the country, nor affect the fulfillment of the society's development programs or impair the continuous raising of the people's living standard.

SCINTEIA DESCRIBES DISARMAMENT AS POLICY OBJECTIVE

AU141033Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 14 Dec 78 AU

["Disarmament--Essential Objective of Romania's Foreign Policy"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Dec, AGERPRES--Romania has consistently promoted the cause of disarmament which, as SCINTEIA of December 14 writes, it considers an imperative and absolute demand, a supreme goal. Romania's stand is defined in the comprehensive programme worked out by the Eleventh RCP Congress which specifies both the basic objective--general and nuclear disarmament--and the partial measures meant to gradually lead to it.

Romania's unitary and original conception in this domain, "the Romanian concept on disarmament" as it is known in world political terminology, points to the responsibility of the governments of all states to immediately pass to implementing effective disarmament measures and lays stress on the decisive role of the rallied struggle of the progressive forces, of the peoples of the world for attaining the desideratum of disarmament.

In its commentary on this theme SCINTEIA further reads: Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu emphasize that at present, when the arms race continues and intensifies, when NATO has decided to increase military expenditures, concrete and efficient measures of disarmament are imperiously required for consolidating the course towards detente, confidence and collaboration, as at present there is no imminent danger. On the contrary everything possible must be done to determine a reduction of these expenditures, effective disarmament measures.

As far as it is concerned, Romania gives a telling example by the resolve not to increase military expenditures above the envisaged figure. It is a concrete fact which corresponds not only to the interests of the Romanian people but also to the general interests of socialism and peace.

Undoubtedly, any measures which do not aim at intensifying arming but on the contrary at halting and reducing it are meant to exert a positive influence, to stimulate the people's struggle for making the government take similar measures which should provide favourable conditions for attaining, by concerted efforts, the fundamental objective--disarmament.

Romania's guidelines on principle--the commentary reads--have been steadily translated into life, rendered evident in an intense political-diplomatic activity, in many initiatives and constructive proposals for stopping the arms race, for advancing in disarmament. Quoting the well known proposals made by Romania at the special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament, SCINTEIA shows that adding to this is also the latest set forth by President Nicolae Ceausescu concerning European disengagement: The creation of a zone free of weapons between the two blocs, which would undoubtedly stimulate the process of detente.

At the same time, Romania took into consideration, in a spirit of cooperation and receptivity, the proposals of other countries aiming at disarmament, became several times co-sponsor of resolutions suggested by other countries, a party to some agreements campaigning tirelessly for unanimously acceptable practical results.

In this respect, the newspaper points to the special importance of the adherence to the idea of disarmament sanctioned in joint solemn declarations, joint communiques and other political documents adopted during the meetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and heads of state and government, with party leaders of many countries of the world, irrespective of their social system, to the steady efforts made by Romania to this end within international organizations, within the U.N. in particular, and as a member of the Geneva disarmament committee, as well as in other forms.

OFFICIALS PRESENT CONDOLENCES ON GOLDA MEIR'S DEATH

AU122355Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 12 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Dec, AGERPRES--Condolence was offered at the Bucharest Embassy of Israel, on December 12, in connection with the passing away of Israeli ex-Prime Minister Golda Meir. On behalf of the Romanian Government, condolence was offered by Ion Ionita, deputy prime minister, Emil Draganescu, minister of tourism and sports, Cornel Pacoste, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

BRIEFS

TAX CONVENTION WITH SWEDEN--The ratification instruments of the convention of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Kingdom of Sweden to avoid double taxation and on income and property tax were exchanged at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This convention was signed in Stockholm on 22 December 1976. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 8 Dec 78 AU]

COLOMBIAN ECONOMIC TALKS--Bogota, 9 Dec, AGERPRES--Common satisfaction was expressed at the results recorded in carrying into effect the understandings reached during the visit President Nicolae Ceausescu paid to Colombia during the interview Ion Avram, Romanian minister of machine-building industry, had in Bogota with Dr. Gilberto Echeverni Mejia, minister of economic development, and Alberto Vasquez Restrepo, minister of mines and energy. New possibilities were identified of expanding bilateral cooperation in machine building, in producing electric power, in mining and in pulp and wood working industry, of intensifying commercial exchanges on a long-term contract basis. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0740 GMT 9 Dec 78 AU]

MORE ON YOUTH FEDERATION CONGRESS IN BELGRADE

Second Plenary Session Held

LD132050Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0955 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The 10th Congress of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia (SSOJ) began at 1000 today in the Great Hall of the Sava Conference Center. To the strains of the Internationale the congress was opened by Azem Vlası, president of the SSOJ conference.

Marshal of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and president of the LCY, sent a message to the 10th Congress of the SSOJ. The message was read by Azem Vlası. Comrade Tito's words were greeted by the participants in the congress with prolonged applause, by chants of "Tito-party" and by the song "Comrade Tito We Swear to you."

"As always as in the past these words," stressed Vlası, "are a new encouragement and a new signpost that we should preserve in the struggle for the further development of socialist self-management and for the establishment of a better future for ourselves. These are the messages which constitute a commitment for us because they have been addressed to us by a man who is a revolutionary and the leader of our revolution, and who has always had boundless confidence in the strength and readiness of our young generation to be at the front ranks of the struggle for progress. This is why on behalf of all present delegates and congress guests, and also in the name of the entire membership of our organization, I most cordially thank Comrade Tito for his message, and express without hesitation our readiness and resolve to persist in resolving the tasks facing us and in proudly marching along the road on which he is leading us," said Vlası.

Azem Vlası greeted the delegates and the guests of the 10th SSOJ Congress: the delegation of the SFRY Presidency led by Fadil Hodza; of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee led by Branko Mikulic; of the SFRY Assembly led by Dragoslav Markovic; of the Federal Executive Council led by Todo Kurtovic; of the Council of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions led by Mika Spiljak; of the Federation of the Associations of the Veterans of the National Liberation War of Yugoslavia led by Kosta Nadj; Nikola Ljubicic; the delegation of the Conference for Questions of the Social Position of Women, of the LCY committee in the Yugoslav People's Army, of the Federal Conference of the Federation of Yugoslav Reserve Officers, of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, of the Council of the Federation, as well as the representatives of republican and provincial sociopolitical organizations and the delegation of Belgrade. Former presidents and secretaries of youth and student organizations are taking part in the work of the congress, stressed Vlası.

The president of the SSOJ conference also greeted representatives of friendly youth and student organizations from abroad; representatives of international youth and student organizations. The presence of the representatives of foreign and international youth and student organizations at the 10th SSOJ Congress, stressed Vlası, will make a significant contribution to even better reciprocal understanding and the development of friendship and cooperation between the SSOJ and the organizations which they represent.

The delegates then adopted the agenda of the 10th SSOJ Congress:

Adoption of the standing orders regarding the work of the 10th SSOJ Congress;

Election of the working bodies of the 10th SSOJ Congress;

Report on the activity of the SSOJ between the 9th and 10 congresses;

Topical questions and tasks of the SSOJ regarding the further involvement of young people in the development and consolidation of socialist self-management;

Adoption of the documents of the 10th congress;

Report by the president of the conference of the SSOJ;

Changes and supplements to the SSOJ statute;

Action and political program of the SSOJ in the struggle for the further development of socialist self-management;

Resolution on the joint activity of the SSOJ and social organizations in the socialist education of young people;

Resolution on international activity and cooperation of the SSOJ;

After the adoption of the standing orders on the work of the congress and after the working bodies of the congress were elected, it was agreed that the discussion on the report on the activity of the SSOJ between the 9th and 10th congresses be conducted in congress commissions. Azem Vlasl then read a report on "topical questions and tasks of the SSOJ in the struggle for the further involvement of young people in the development and consolidation of socialist self-management."

On behalf of Comrade Tito and the LCY Presidium Central Committee, the 10th congress was greeted by Stevan Doronjski, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and of the SFRY Presidency.

The second plenary session, chaired by Ljubo Jasnic, began with the report by the verification commission. According to the principle of one delegate for every 10,000 members, 1,466 delegates from all the republics and provinces were invited to the congress; 1,441 are attending. Accordingly the congress has full validity to work and to make decisions.

The discussion at the plenary session was begun by Miran Breznik, a delegate from Croatia, who stressed that the development of self-management relations, as the basic task of the youth organization, depends primarily on the ability of self-managers. Therefore, the ideopolitical and Marxist education of young people is first channeled into self-management, in which good results have been achieved between this and the previous congress.

At the conclusion of the second plenary session today the chairman informed the delegates and the guests that the 10th congress had received thousands of messages from schools, work organizations, villages, from the Yugoslav People's Army and from young people temporarily employed abroad. These messages gave prominence to the readiness of the young people to continue Comrade Tito's work and to safeguard and develop the achievements of our revolution, and above all our brotherhood and unity.

After that, working presidiums and the rapporteurs of introductory statements in commissions, which will start working this afternoon, were elected.

This concluded the second plenary session of the 10th SSOJ Congress today.

Tito's Message Read

AU131054Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0858 GMT 13 Dec 78 AU

[Text of message from President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito to the 10th Congress of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia read by Azem Vlası, president of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, at the opening plenary session of the congress in Belgrade on 13 December--live]

[Text] To the 10th Congress of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, Belgrade:

Dear comrades, I would like to take this opportunity to greet you, delegates of the 10th Congress of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, and to send my warmest wishes to you and to all our youth. Your congress is being held at a time of intensive political activity in our country. This year we have had many important political events and actions, among which the 11th LCY Congress stands out in particular. Their aim is to further mobilize the subjective forces of our society in the struggle for its more rapid and more successful development. Great decisions have been adopted in complete unity. These decisions have provided answers to the important socioeconomic and sociopolitical questions and have determined the method of solving these questions.

The younger generation has also made a noticeable contribution to all this with its intensified activity in the administration organs and in the sociopolitical organizations, as well as with the actions it has organized and undertaken. The recent congresses and conferences of the Federation of Socialist Youth in the republics and provinces have also confirmed this. I am convinced that your 10th congress will also be successful, that it will be an important contribution to our joint efforts for the further socialist and self-managing development of our country and that it will determine the most important tasks which the younger generation faces today.

The older generations, particularly those who bore the burden of the national liberation struggle and the postwar reconstruction and development of the country, are leaving to you, young people, and to the generations after you great work and firm foundations on which it is possible to further build peacefully and to create an even better and happier life.

I am deeply convinced that the younger generations will, in a worthy manner, carry their share of historical responsibility and that they will be faithful continuators of this work. The magnitude of what has been achieved thus far must be an encouragement to the young people to surpass the achievements of the preceding generations with their own creative work.

Everything that we have achieved during the past development of the society can and must be further enriched with and supplemented by new content. The battles are forthcoming--and the youth must be the prime mover of these battles to improve the quality of life in all of its aspects, ranging from the place of work and place of learning to the conditions of housing, recreation, and cultural and general upbringing. This, of course, requires even more efficient and responsible work in all spheres of social activities and at all levels of social organization.

You, young people, face great and complex tasks. But I am convinced that, just as in the past, you will successfully fulfill them. You have had far better conditions for upbringing and professional training than the generations that preceded you, and therefore you have at your disposal far greater knowledge and creative potential. Work devotedly, be persistent in fulfilling your obligations, march boldly along the road firmly chosen by our peoples and nationalities and the results will not be lacking.

And what will be of greatest help to you in finding good solutions even in the most complex situations, in separating the true values from imaginary ones, in separating truth from error and justice from injustice, are the interests of the workers class, the interests of our peoples and nationalities. The loyalty to these interests is the most reliable political criterion and the most reliable road sign for the younger generation as well as for all our working people and citizens. It is on this basis, too, that the love of freedom, independence, socialism and self-management will further develop, and the devotion to peace and to cooperation among peoples on the basis of equality will be strengthened, as will be the resistance against all forms of domination and subordination and against everything that offends human dignity.

This kind of personality of a young person requires rich ideological and theoretical knowledge and knowledge of the basic laws of development of the contemporary society, particularly of the development of socialism. I am pleased that you are now devoting greater attention to these questions than in the past, and that the Federation of Socialist Youth is increasingly more active in this respect. However, I believe that there are still greater possibilities for ideological-political upbringing.

What is particularly significant is the fact that the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia is increasingly more oriented toward the concrete problems of the life of working people and toward the preparation of the young people to successfully solve these problems. A number of concrete initiatives and actions have been undertaken. It is a particularly positive fact that voluntary youth work has been restored.

It is through all these forms of its involvement that in the recent period the youth have not only worked for their supplementary education and training and to cultivate comradeship and friendship and strengthen brotherhood and unity, but they have also made a great contribution to our country's material development. The activity of the youth within the framework of all-people's defense and social self-protection is also noticeably increasing, and this is understandable in view of their natural interest in preserving the achievements of the revolution and in resolutely resisting anyone who would try to threaten them.

To fulfill its very responsible role in our society as successfully as possible, your organization must devote much greater attention to the work of basic organizations of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia. The youth organization must develop mass political work and must include as many of its members as possible in various actions. Under the conditions of self-management and delegate decisionmaking, only broad activity with its emphasis at the base of the society can insure the role of an important and progressive force in the sociopolitical life for the Federation of Socialist Youth.

Briefly, the young people must be active subjective factors of building their own future, and must assume their share of obligations for the development of our society. Regardless of whether they work in factories or are training or studying, and whether they are in the city or in the village, they must live daily with the problems of their community and they must be the first to solve these problems. Only your devotion to work and your full responsibility in the tasks which you are performing will insure for you the role in the society to which you are entitled and, together with this, the right to look with optimism and confidence to your own future and the future of our entire society.

I am convinced that at the congress you will devote appropriate attention to these and other questions and that you will correctly perceive the tasks which are ahead of you. Strive energetically to insure that the realization of what has been agreed on will be initiated immediately after the congress. I wish you much success in your work for your personal happiness and for the welfare of our community.

Signed: Josip Broz Tito [applause]

Doronjski's Address

LD132250Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1225 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--On behalf of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee the delegates and guests of the 10th Congress of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia [SSOJ] were greeted by Stevan Doronjski, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and of the SFRY Presidency:

"In associating myself with Comrade Tito's words which he addressed to your congress today, I feel it is my task to convey the cordial greetings and wishes of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee to you, delegates of the 10th Congress of the SSOJ, to carry out your business and debates at the congress in a working and creative spirit, in a way which is characteristic of young people and especially in a way that was always in the spirit of revolutionary traditions of our young people, as a very honorable and pleasant duty.

"Faced with many difficult trials imposed by history we passed our test both as combatants and as creators. The events of history carried on to their consequences--to what you are today. So it is a happy circumstance that following the armed revolution young Yugoslavs have been able to continue the deeds of their fathers instead of atoning for them."

Doronjski particularly stressed that the young generation is helping to restore and maintain the revolutionary drive in our social life, and that young people today express their revolutionary awareness not by resorting to slogans, but by their work, intellect and love.

Social tasks in our present self-management, Doronjski went on to say, are very complex, but they are an original experience, they are humane, and they are sufficiently inspiring to represent a powerful encouragement to young people to invest in them their enthusiasm, knowledge and great creative abilities; to invest in them their organized efforts which the League of Communists encourages wherever democratic decisions are made along self-management lines and where interests and actions are coordinated in a self-management way.

The area in which the revolutionary involvement of young people today can be implemented is so broad and complex as to provide room for involvement by the young generation and by every young person.

"Our working class, led by the LCY, has hitherto achieved great results. However, Doronjski said, many more battles should be won. It is essential that our young people clearly perceive where these battles must be fought and how to win them. They are being waged in three most important areas--the struggle for the preservation and development of the brotherhood and unity of our peoples; the struggle for self-management and the comprehensive development of our community; and, finally, the struggle for the preservation of the independence of our country and the achievements of the revolution. If we can engage the strength of young generations in these areas and if we are successful in this respect, then we can be certain that young people will struggle on the right side, for the right aims and for their ideals and future.

"Youth is an integral part of the working class, and the interests of the working class are also its interests. The difference being--naturally--that youth's interests are more directly linked to solutions and achievements related to the future. The Federation of Socialist Youth has the responsibility to see that in the Socialist Alliance and through the delegate system, everywhere where decisions are made in a self-managing and democratic manner, young people participate in the elaboration of decisions which open the way to their stable future, that they become conscious of their responsibility for this future, because in our society self-management responsibility represents an integral part of self-management rights and duties.

"Comrade Tito very often speaks about the brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities. This was and is the essential basis of our struggle and revolution. The achieved level of national equality and togetherness in our country is high, but these results are not achieved once and for all. Brotherhood and unity must be continuously established and built up daily in the economy, culture, political relations and in our total awareness. The struggle against the remnants of nationalism, those reactionary ideas and consciousness which belong to the past, must be close to the young people.

"The young generation knows that what we have today is not only the result of present times but is also the product of the work and struggle of many generations. We have paid an enormous price for the development and preservation of society as it is; we paid this in human lives and daily sacrifice. Yugoslavia is among those rare countries which do not owe their existence to their economic and military strength but to their own ideals and readiness to make sacrifices. Yugoslavia has become what it is thanks to its persistence, thanks to the determination of the communists and Comrade Tito, thanks to the fact that it did not accept any aspect of oppression, subjugation and control; regardless of where they came from.

"Our self-management and our nonalignment represent our firm vital and political commitment, and not a simple question of choosing a particular road. We live in complex international circumstances in which peace and the future of the world and youth, as well as their freedom, may be threatened. It is not just a question of preserving what has been inherited and of keeping it. New boldness and new creative undertakings, too, will be necessary.

"Boldness and persistence will also be necessary in the struggle to preserve independence, in the struggle against bureaucracy and technocracy, in the struggle to improve expert knowledge and political and ideological awareness, in the humanization of social relations and in the efforts to appreciate real working and moral values in life.

"The right of small and medium-sized countries to act independently, in a situation of bloc divisions, in the struggle for peace and cooperation among peoples, represents--historically and morally--one of the main problems of the present times. Our commitment to nonalignment derives from our deep conviction that as many countries as possible, and not only the strongest ones, should be the guarantors of peace and security in the world. In this lies the great historic and progressive role of the nonaligned movement. Only thus is it possible to insure peace and progress, new human civilization and new values in international relations.

"The League of Communists and Comrade Tito deeply believe in the awareness and readiness of the present young generations and rely on them, on the SSQJ, and on you, comrade delegates to the 10th Congress of the SSQJ."

We are convinced that you will know how to exploit the wide social opportunities which are at your disposal in the general social interest, in the interest of achieving the aims of the working class," Stevan Doronjski said in conclusion.

TANJUG Lists Foreign Delegations

LD132055Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1044 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The 10th Congress of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia is being attended by 160 delegations of youth and student organizations, movements and federations from over 70 countries. The top meeting of young people of Yugoslavia is being attended by youth delegations from Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Ghana, delegations of the African National Congress of South Africa and of the General Union of Palestinian Students, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Iraq, Iceland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Canada, China, Cyprus, Columbia, DPRK, Costa Rica, Cuba, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Hungary, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, GDR, FRG, Norway, New Zealand, a delegation of the Youth League of SWAPO of Namibia, delegations from Panama, Peru, Poland, Puerto Rico, Portugal, Romania, the United States, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Syria, USSR, Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Great Britain, Venezuela, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Zambia, delegations of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, the European Federation of Liberal and Radical Youth, the General Federation of Arab Students, the Pan-African Youth Movement, the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the World Federalist Youth.

TANJUG REPORTS CRITICISM MOVEMENT IN PRC TO END

LD140008Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1112 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Peking, December 13 (TANJUG)--The national campaign of "exposing and criticising Lin Piao and the four member band" is nearing completion, the Chinese daily PEOPLE'S DAILY today writes, publishing the instructions of the army leadership on how to wind up the "criticism movement" in military units by the end of the year.

This, of course, does not mean that there will be no more criticism of Lin Piao and "the four", nor that the struggle against their influence and remnants of their ideology will stop. In fact, what is involved is a change of emphasis for the period ahead.

Now the policy of economic and political renaissance is the principal aim of action.

Indications of an end to "criticism campaign" do not concern army units only, but the country as a whole. Enterprises, institutions and territorial units will also focus their future overall activities on the modernization of the country.

The termination of the "criticism campaign" comes after more than two years in the course of which major results have been achieved. Not just mere purging of the party and government structures of "four-member band" supporters has been accomplished; but the creation of conditions enabling change, unprecedented since the start of the "Cultural Revolution", in the entirety of Chinese policy. Unstable China weakened by internal strife at the time when the "four member band" was dismissed in 1976 has been transformed into a politically and economically stable country with new perspectives opened to her today.

CHINESE ECONOMISTS VISIT ZAGREB ACADEMY

LD140658Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2125 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb, December 12 (TANJUG)--A delegation of Chinese economists, members of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, headed by the academy vice president, Juan Sinang [as received], today visited the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts of Zagreb and had talks with the representatives of the academy and prominent Croatian economists.

The Chinese delegation's visit is aimed at studying the system of self-management, long-term planning, income distribution, integration in the economy, development of artisans' and cottage industries, economic legislation, and the teaching of political economy and international economic relations.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL SESSION HELD, 1979 BUDGET ADOPTED

LD140042Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1034 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--According to reports from the Federal Secretariat for Information, a session of the Federal Executive Council (FEC) was held today under the chairmanship of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the FEC. A review was made of the draft standpoints of the FEC according to the reports of the competent committees of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly, in connection with the draft resolution on the policy of realizing the Yugoslav social plan for the period 1976-1980, in 1979.

The FEC adopted the standpoints coordinated in the SFRY Assembly committees.

The council adopted the draft federal budget for 1979. During the debate on the budget, individual committees of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber put forward their comments, suggestions and proposals. At today's session of the FEC these were adopted for the most part.

It was also pointed out that when individual laws are adopted it is also necessary to take account of the financial obligations connected to the implementation of these laws.

It was proposed at the FEC session that there should be a further review in the budget of expenditure on noneconomic investments, and that selection and prolongation of schedules for construction of individual noneconomic investment projects should be made. It is also necessary to carry out a re-programming of the construction of individual projects for the period 1980-1985.

At the session the draft law on the implementation of the federal budget for 1979 was adopted. This law is aimed at guaranteeing greater financial discipline and control of the implementation of the federal budget for the coming year; at establishing the responsibility, rights and obligations of beneficiaries and recipients of resources, and also of managers and those responsible for accounting with regard to the utilization of the 1979 federal budget resources.

The FEC also examined the report by the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly concerning the fire at the automobile works in Priboj Na Limu, which occurred at this factory on 27 November 1978, and concerning the consequences of this fire. The council made it incumbent upon the competent authorities to propose measures as rapidly as possible to assess the consequences of the fire.

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY REVIEWS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD141050Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1523 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--The analysis of the current medium-term republican plan for this year, which was reviewed today by the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly, shows that there are, in certain activities, deviations from that which was planned and envisaged.

The process of the restructuring of industrial production in favor of power engineering and base industries has, despite expectations, been rather slow this year. The Executive Council assessed that changes concerning broader labor distribution, income linkage, production cooperation and specialization are lagging. Investments are being realized slowly. Although the figures on which the analysis was made are mainly 10-month figures, it is already known that the overall rise in prices and the cost of living is considerably above the agreed level.

Positive results have been marked in employment, as the level realized is greater than planned. At the same time, however, the number of unemployed has increased; so that this problem has become one of the most important ones for the republic in the coming year, too.

BELGRADE CONSUMERS MUST CUT ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION

AU131932Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 13 Dec 78 AU

[Text] In Belgrade it is necessary to reduce electricity consumption by 30 percent. If this can be achieved, power cuts lasting several hours will no longer be necessary. This was stated at a session of the Presidium of the Belgrade Economic Chamber. Work organizations that have their own generating units have been advised to put them into operation.

GRGLICKOV CHAIRS SESSION OF LCY INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION BODY

LD132324Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the LCY Commission for International Cooperation [Saradnja] was held today under the chairmanship of Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. During a discussion of the framework of the work program for the coming period, a large number of topics was stressed upon which the commission should concentrate its attention in its work. In so doing it should take as its starting point the resolutions of the 11th congress and its tasks concerning membership in the organs and bodies of the LCY. Particular stress was placed on the need for timely and thorough studies of sociopolitical trends and changes in international relations, and their influence on the state of and relations in the workers' and progressive movements. In this connection, advocating the continuation and expansion of active and principled cooperation between the LCY and the communist, workers', socialist and other progressive parties and national liberation movements throughout the world, the members of the commission were of the opinion that it is necessary to devote particular attention to certain topical questions concerning relations and cooperation among communist parties and forces of the left in general.

It was stated that it is necessary to make a study of the ideological, theoretical and political trends in the nonaligned movement, particularly during the course of the preparations for the coming summit conference, with regard to the exceptional importance of these questions in connection with the international position and foreign policy of the SFRY and the LCY.

There was also a discussion of questions regarding relations and cooperation with neighboring countries and their political organizations. Also discussed at the commission's session were questions concerning the informing of LCY members about trends in the world and in the workers' movement, and also questions dealing with the socialization of the LCY's international cooperation and the influence of the membership.

LCY CRITICIZES EDITORIAL BOARDS, INFORMATION MEDIA POLICY

LD122032Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The information media are facing major tasks which stem from the documents of the 11th LCY Congress, the republican congresses and provincial conferences of the League of Communists. These are long-term tasks which cannot be resolved overnight. This was stated at today's session of the Commission for Information and Propaganda Activity of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, which discussed the program of its work. The session was chaired by Dusan Dragosavac, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and chairman of the commission. Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, also took part in the work of the session.

It was noted that editorial boards, on which basic League of Communists organizations are not active, are experiencing shortcomings in their work, and that there are cases of nonself-managing behavior as well as of failures in editorial policy. The basic organizations of the League of Communists on some editorial boards, as was stated are still not dealing with relevant issues. Members of the League of Communists, as stated in the debate, are often outside events in their collectives. As long as relations in the basic League of Communists organizations are such and as long as communists are not dealing with the main problems in their environments, there will be stagnation in self-management as well as cases of failure in editorial policy.

Social councils are irreplaceable in the socialization of the information media. They, however, do not yet play their role fully. It is, therefore, not surprising that directors and chief editors turn elsewhere rather than to social councils in order to check their views on topical issues.

According to some observations, there are also omissions and failures in the work of individual editorial boards. Economic problems are being uncritically exaggerated; Writing is done in a sensationalist manner in order to increase circulation; liberalist nationalistic and dogmatic forces are again "making themselves heard." Petit bourgeois ideas about freedom of the press are being launched here and there, although for articles which are antisocialist in nature there can be no freedom of the press.

The debate also dealt with the isolationism of information sources and of the information media itself, which are therefore at times not sufficiently informed about what is taking place in individual spheres of life and work.

There are also problems in the cadre policy of the information media because the circulation of cadres has been slowed down. There are journalists who occupy key positions on editorial boards for decades, regardless of the quality of their work. On the other hand, young and capable journalists find it difficult to utilize their abilities. On some editorial boards leveling-out is still "flourishing," and in some places attempts are made to resolve the current material issues of the press in an obsolete manner.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM COOPERATION TALKS IN HANOI

LD140659Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1910 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A Yugoslav delegation led by Slobodan Gligoričević, member of the Federal Executive Council, returned tonight from Hanoi, where it took part in the third session of the mixed committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

SPANISH ECONOMIC DELEGATION DISCUSSES COOPERATION

LD140538Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1220 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 13 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Chamber of Economy chairman, Ilija Vakić today received Jose Miguel Basagois, head of a Spanish economic delegation to Yugoslavia and chairman of the Spanish economy state sector organization (INI).

In the talks the Spanish delegation has had during its stay in Yugoslavia, Yugoslav-Spanish economic cooperation was discussed. Note was made of the low level of Yugoslav-Spanish trade and its narrow and unfavourable structure. However, also noted were objective possibilities for developing these relations by promoting modern forms of cooperation on a long-term basis.

It was stressed that such cooperation was available in industry and technical production, joint investments and appearance on Latin American and African markets. [as received]

To this end the representatives of the interested Yugoslav and Spanish organizations formed four working groups, each for a different economic branch.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES BRAZILIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PRESIDENT

LD132110Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1618 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 13 (TANJUG)--President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic today received President of the Brazilian National Confederation of Chamber of Commerce Sen Jose Pinta Freire.

During the meeting, they noted the possibilities existing to intensify and advance Yugoslav-Brazilian economic cooperation, for which readiness was manifested on both sides. They also discussed cooperation between the two countries within the frameworks of the United Nations and the Group of 77 along the lines of struggle for the new international economic order, and noted the adverse effects of the world economic situation on dealing with problems of the accelerated development of developing countries.

The growing imbalance in Yugoslav-Brazilian trade was attributed to the fact that the standard Brazilian deliveries of coffee, soya and other products are not accompanied with adequate purchases of Yugoslav products.

The delegation of Brazilian businessmen headed by Sen Freire today also met with a group of economic and trade representatives of Yugoslavia's Constituent Republic of Serbia headed by President of the Republican Chamber of Economy Milojko Veljovic.